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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance. Single copy 8 annas.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 13 year's Ship PEERLESS, 841 Tons Register, Captain Major, to sail on or about the middle of October, has very excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars apply to Captain Major on board, or to Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., Agents.
19th September 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine 13 years A 1, Ship SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, 1,090 Tons. J. Sinclair, Commander, having half of her cargo engaged, will sail about the 2nd of October. For freight or passage, apply to

B. & A. HORMUSJEE.

6th September 1862.

FOR HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, OR LONDON.

THE fine A 1 Clipper-built, Ship CADUCEUS, A. Holton, Commander, to sail about the 30th proximo, has First Class accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. Passengers for Southampton or London will be forwarded by Steamer from Havre free of expense if desired.

For further particulars apply to Captain Holton on board, or to W. NICOL & Co.
Agents of the *Caduceus*.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship MALTA, (1,900 Tons and 500 H. P.,) Captain H. W. King, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 27th September, at 5 P.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 17th Sept. 1862.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Thursday, the 25th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship SALSETTE, (1,900 Tons and 400 H.P.), Captain R. T. Dundas, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY the 29th September, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 25th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest not in the Ship on the 25th.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 17th Sept. 1862.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 27th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, "Limited," will despatch the S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, on the 29th inst., to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

Agents at Vingorla.—Wamun Appajee Seergamkeer.
,, Goa.—Mr. Gomes.
,, Sedashewgur.—Ardaseer Furdoonjee.
,, Mangalore.—R. Dawson & Co.
,, Cannanore.—J. W. Gerrard.
,, Calicut & Beypore.—James Andrew & Co.
,, Cochin.—Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE C. & B. S. N. Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship TILLY, to Kurrachee, carrying Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. & B. S. N. Co.

STEAM FROM KURRACHEE TO PERSIAN GULF.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship TILLY, with Mails from Kurrachee to Muscat, Bunder-abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah, on or about the 1st October, returning immediately. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. & B. S. N. Co., Limited.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VanWullen, in charge, will leave for the above Port, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at 10 A.M. precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the office,
Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thomas Ellison, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Labrador*, Captain Quinn, from London, are requested to send off Boats for the same as it comes to hand, failing which the Goods will be landed by Captain Quinn at their expense and risk, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

PEEL CASSELS & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Labrador*.

Bombay, September 11th, 1862.

NOTICE.

ANY Captain of Ships requiring Stone Ballast, are requested to apply immediately to the undersigned on board the Ship *Kossuth*, who will supply the same free of any expense.

THOMAS BENNETT.

FOR SALE.

ON BOARD the Ship *Caduceus*—few Tierces of Prime Mess India Beef, and Barrels of Pork, Ship Biscuit and Peas. Apply to Captain A. Holton on board.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee,—Mr. H. P. GRATTAN.

WITHOUT FAIL.

MONDAY, 22nd OWING TO THE UNSEASONABLENESS OF THE WEATHER.

Third Appearance of
MISS E. P. GRATTAN.

Will be produced Sheridan Knowles' beautiful Play in Five Acts entitled the

HUNCHBACK.

DANCE.................. Mr. Powers.

The whole to conclude with an entirely new Farce, lately played at the "Princess' Theatre, London,' received by last Mail, entitled—

BOWL'D OUT.

Prices of Tickets:

Dress Boxes	Rupees 4
Stalls	,, 3
Upper Boxes	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

Tickets to be obtained at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*; also Mr. G. Regel, Imperial Hotel, and English Hotel.

Doors open at half-past 7; performance to commence at 8.

☞ *Smoking strictly prohibited.*

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.

MR. J. C. DIAS, assisted by both professional and amateur gentlemen (many of the latter were members of the late Bombay Choral Society,) will give on the 24th instant, a Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert in the Town Hall.

The object of this performance is to contribute towards the relief of the sufferers in Lancashire, to fulfil which strictly the Managers of the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*, are only empowered to sell the admission tickets and give half of the proceeds towards the said relief fund after deducting the actual disbursements.

TO LET.

A FINE, SPACIOUS, AND AIRY HOUSE, in the Fort, with extensive Godowns, and a large open space, suitable for a Merchant or any other office.—Apply to LIMJEE MANECKJEE, at Messrs. Leckie & Co.

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR AND FOUR GODOWNS, No. 7, Rampart Row, next to Messrs. G. S. King & Co. Apply to N. Sorabjee & Co., House Commissioners and General Agents, Bell Lane, No. 2, Fort.

TO LET.

ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

TO LET.

SUITABLE PREMISES for a Merchant or Attorney's Office in Forbes Street. Apply to Mr. Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Setna at the Premises.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET,

FROM the 15th October NEXT, an AIRY AND COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW with a good convenience of Vehar Water and Outhouses, Stables, &c., situated at Mazagon, and now occupied by Mr. Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia as pleasure house, apply to

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.

No. 12, Apollo Street, 3rd September 1862.

TO LET AT MAHABLESHWUR.

FROM the 1st OCTOBER the "WESTWOODS." Apply to Messrs. Lawson and McKenzie, Bombay, or Messrs. Hunt, Monnett & Co., Poona.

MAHABLESHWUR—THE BRIARS.

TO LET FURNISHED for the October Season. Apply to Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay or Poona.

NOTICE.

ALL Out-standing Debts due to Mrs. SOPHIA TAPP, unless paid on or before the 1st of October next, will be placed in the hands of her Solicitor for recovery, without any further notice being given.

2nd September 1862.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the conveyance to Reunion Island from a port on the Malabar Coast of about 800 Emigrants.

For particulars, apply to

S. TYABJEE & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

PICTURE GALLERY.

THE following Photographs, some coloured in *Pastel Crayon*, and all adapted for framing, remain available:—

IN PASTEL CRAYON, each Rs. 16.

The Empress Eugenie.
Madeleine.
Two bust Portraits of females.
Amphitrite.
Il ne faut pas jouer avec l'amour, in 2 plates.
Bressannes a l'Eglise.
Cueillette des fraises.
Un Salon sous Louis 15.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTS, Rs. 4 each.

The Fight for the Standard.
Mine Own—*Maclise.*
Portrait of Rosa Bonheur *by herself.*
Emperor and Empress of the French, 2 Plates.
Ramsgate Sands—*Frith.*
Mother and Child—*Delaroche.*
Medora small copy.
Dante and Beatrice—*Scheffer.*
La Baigneuse—*Court.*
Cueillette des fraises—*Compte Caliz.*
Comment on apprend à *Pecher, ditto.*
Raglan Castle—*Porch.*
York Minster.
Cedars—Monmouthshire.
The Graces.
The Venus of the Great National Exhibition, 1862.
Shoeing the Horse—*Landseer.*
The Gardener's Daughter—*Ansdell.*
Belisarius—*Baron Girard.*
Paul Preaching—*Raphael.*
Broken Vows—*Calderon.*
Medora—*Scheffer.*
Nobody ax'd you Sir!—*Cobbold.*
Old, old Story—*Frank Stone.*
Cromwell and Milton—*Delaroche.*
Wellington crossing the Pyrenees—*Barker.*
The Alchemist—*Teniers.*
Christ teaching Humility—*Landseer.*
Galatea—*Frost.*
Doubtful fortune.
Temptation of St. Anthony—*E Gallait.*
Disarming of Cupid.
The Horse Fair—*Rosa Bonheur.*
The Mountain Home—*Landseer.*
The Forester's Family—*Ditto.*
Execution of Lady Jane Grey—*Delaroche.*
The Surprise—*Comte Caliz.*
The Bath—*J. Seton.*
Calvin at Geneva.
Going with, and going against the Stream (a pair),—*Frank Stone.*
Dead Christ—*Scheffer.*
The First-born.

VIEWS PHOTOGRAPHED BY WILSON, EACH Rs. 3.

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The Queen's Village, Balmoral.
Castle town of Braemar.
Aberdeen University from the S.E.
A variety of mounted Photographic Prints adapted for small frames or for Scrapbooks. Rs. 1-2-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 16th June 1862, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS.

Notice.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distances. Miles.	STATIONS.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	Bombay ...... Dep.	8 0	8 30	3 0	7 45	5 25	5 35	8 45	2 30
2¼	Byculla .... ,,	8 22	8 52	3 17	8 0	5 37	5 53	9 0	2 45
5½	Dadur .... ,,	8 35	...	...	8 13	5 44	...	9 13	2 56
8	Mahim ...... Arr.	...	...	...	8 22	5 55	...	9 22	3 7
9¼	Coorla......... dep.	8 48	...	...	...	...	6 11	...	...
16½	Bhandoop .... ,,	9 13	9 40	...	...	...	6 43	...	...
20½	Tannah .... ,,	9 30	9 57	4 9	...	...	7 0	...	...
33¼	Callian ...... Arr.	10 10	10 37	4 43	...	...	...	...	...
	Callian ...... Dep.	10 15	...	4 50	...	...	...	...	...
40	Titwalla............ ,,	10 40	...	5 15	...	...	...	...	...
49½	Wasind .... ,,	11 15	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...
53¾	Shapoor............ ,,	11 35	...	6 20	...	...	...	...	...
66¾	Khurdee .... ,,	12 20	...	7 25	...	...	...	...	...
	Goolburn Viaduct ,,	1 50	...	8 45	...	...	...	...	...
75	Kussarah ... Arr.	2 20	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11½ MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.
		P. M.		A. M.					
	Egutpoora ... Dep.	6 0	...	5 30	...	...	...	...	...
90½	Nandore ,,	6 50	...	6 30	...	...	...	...	...
106½	Deolalee for Nassick ,,	7 50	...	7 40	...	...	...	...	...
126	Niphar .... ,,	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
136½	Lassulgaum ...... ,,	...	...	9 45	...	...	...	...	...
152	Munmar .... ,,	...	...	10 55	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Nandgaum ...... ,,	...	...	12 5	...	...	...	...	...
193¼	Chalisgaum... Arr.	...	...	1 45	...	...	...	...	...
			A. M.	P. M.					
	Callian ...... Dep.	...	10 42	4 48	...	...	...	...	...
41½	Budlapoor......... ,,	...	11 10	5 15	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Narel............ ,,	...	11 55	6 0	...	...	...	...	...
67½	Tillowlee .... ,,	...	12 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Campoolee ... Arr.	...	12 40	6 45	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily	Daily.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.
			P. M.	P. M.	A. M.				
	Khandalla ... Dep.	...	4 0	10 15	7 0	...	...	...	...
78¼	Lanowlee .... ,,	...	4 20	10 35	7 20	...	...	...	...
83	Kirkulla .... ,,	...	4 50	...	7 53	...	...	...	...
91½	Tulligaum......... ,,	...	5 25	...	8 25	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee .... ,,	...	6 15	12 25	9 25	...	...	...	...
112½	Poona .... Arr.	...	6 30	12 35	9 40	...	...	...	...
					A. M.				
	Poona .... Dep.	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	...
130½	Oorcolee .... ,,	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	...
146½	Kheirgaum ...... ,,	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	...	...
152½	Patus............ ,,	...	...	...	12 22	...	...	...	...
177	Decksal .... ,,	...	...	...	1 50	...	...	...	...
188½	Poomulwaree ... ,,	...	...	...	2 25	...	...	...	...
206½	Jehwoor .... ,,	...	...	...	3 25	...	...	...	...
216½	Keim............ ,,	...	...	...	3 57	...	...	...	...
227½	Barsee Road...... ,,	...	...	...	4 40	...	...	...	...
237½	Marheh .... ,,	...	...	...	5 25	...	...	...	...
255½	Mohol .... ,,	...	...	...	6 23	...	...	...	...
276¼	Sholapore ... Arr.	...	...	...	7 25	...	...	...	...

UP TRAINS.

Distance. Miles.	STATIONS.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.
		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.					
	Sholapore ... Dep.	3 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20¾	Mohol .... ,,	4 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Marheh .... ,,	5 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48½	Barsee Road ...... ,,	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Keim .... ,,	6 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Jehwoor .... ,,	7 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87½	Poomulwaree ... ,,	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99½	Decksal .... ,,	8 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123¾	Patus .... ,,	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	Kheirgaum ...... ,,	10 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	Oorcolee .... ,,	11 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163½	Poona .... Arr.	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P. M.							
	Poona .... Dep.	12 35	9 0	3 30	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Kirkee .... ,,	12 50	9 20	3 55	...	...	...	...	...
184½	Tulligaum......... ,,	...	10 20	5 30	...	...	...	...	...
194½	Kirkulla .... ,,	...	10 55	6 5	...	...	...	...	...
202½	Lanowlee .... ,,	2 45	11 20	6 55	...	...	...	...	...
205½	Khandalla ... Arr.	3 0	11 35	7 10	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Sunday Extra.	Sunday Extra.
		A. M.	P. M.						
	Campoolee ... Dep.	6 0	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
209½	Tillowlee .... ,,	...	2 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
222½	Narel............ ,,	6 55	3 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
234½	Budlapoor......... ,,	...	4 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
243	Callian......... Arr.	7 55	4 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P. M.		A. M.					
	Chalisgaum.. Dep.	2 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Nandgaum ...... ,,	4 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41½	Munmar .... ,,	5 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56½	Lassulgaum ...... ,,	6 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67½	Niphar .... ,,	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	Deolalee for Nassick ,,	9 0	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...
103	Nandore .... ,,	9 55	...	8 55	...	...	...	...	...
118½	Egutpoora ... Arr.	10 55	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11½ MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.
		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	Kussarah ... Dep.	5 0	...	1 20	...	...	...	...	...
	Goolburn Viaduct ,,	6 0	...	2 50	...	...	...	...	...
128½	Khurdee .... ,,	6 10	...	3 10	...	...	...	...	...
140½	Shapoor .... ,,	6 55	...	3 55	...	...	...	...	...
144	Wassind .... ,,	7 10	...	4 15	...	...	...	...	...
153½	Titwalla......... ,,	7 40	...	4 50	...	...	...	...	...
160½	Callian......... Arr.	8 0	...	5 7	...	...	...	...	...
	Callian......... Dep.	8 5	4 50	5 12	...	...	...	...	...
255¾	Tannah .... ,,	8 45	5 30	5 55	...	8 0	...	...	...
259¾	Bhandoop .... ,,	9 0	...	6 10	...	...	...	...	...
267	Coorla .... ,,	9 23	6 0	6 33	...	8 43	...	...	...
	Mahim......... ,,	...	...	...	9 20	...	7 0	10 0	8 0
270¾	Dadur .... ,,	...	...	6 41	9 28	...	7 9	10 10	8 9
274	Byculla .... ,,	9 45	6 18	6 52	9 38	9 15	7 21	10 23	8 21
276¼	Bombay ...... Arr.	10 0	6 30	7 4	9 50	9 30	7 33	10 35	8 33

N.B.—Tickets for Conveyance over the Ghauts will be issued at all Stations at the following Charges in addition to the Railway Fares. Bhore Ghaut—Palkee Rs. 4 each, and Gharry at Rs. 1-4-0 per seat. Thull Ghaut—Phaetons at Rs. 6 and Carts at Rs. 2 per seat both worked by Horses.

N.B.—The 3 P.M. Down-Train will stop at Dadur on Saturdays only, at 3-25 P.M.

GOOLBURN RAVINE (KASSARA LINE.)

Tickets for Conveyance over this Ravine can be had at all Stations between Bombay and Khurdee, both inclusive, for the Down-Journey, at Kassara for Up-Journey, and at Callian Station for Passengers from the South-Eastern Line, at the following rate:—a two wheeled Cart drawn by a Horse at 8 annas per seat.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

COLLARD AND COLLARD'S SQUARE PIANO, shipped on board the *Sydney Eggars*, may be expected shortly. These Instruments need no flourishing advertisement. They are all that could be wished for. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

July 17th, 1862.

CHURCH PSALTER AND HYMN BOOK.

THIS new Book is now in constant use in the Byculla Church, and is universally admired as the best, most concise and useful compilation that has yet appeared, the immense patronage accorded during the last three years has induced its adoption in St. Paul's Cathedral and most of the Churches in London. John Goss, the eminent composer and organist, has had the musical portion of the Book under his special care. The Rev. W. Mercer, with the Dean of St. Paul's and others, the highest authorities of the day, have greatly improved this last edition, which contains some tunes composed by His late Royal Highness the Prince Consort:—

Large edition	Rs. 2 8 0
Small ,,	,, 1 8 0

September 10th, 1862. HERBERT & Co.

N.B.—Both editions, large and small, *exactly correspond*; some hundred copies just received.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2) Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

*** *No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*

24, Apollo Street.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SMOKERS.

MR. ALBERT VINAY is in a position to place before the public from October next a continual supply of excellent Cigars manufactured to order.

Parties desiring of registering their names can do so. Samples for approval to be had at No. 5, Forbes Street.

Bombay, 8th September 1862.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India.*

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WEDNESDAY 24th instant, being a native Holiday, the Office of the Agra and United Service Bank will be closed on that day.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th Sept. 1862.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Establishments WILL BE CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, on account of the Parsee POPPATEE HOLIDAY:—

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Manager, Bombay.

Bombay, 18th September 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that under and by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued on the Plea Side of the late Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the suit of NAVALBAEE, Widow and Administratrix of AMERCHUND KHEMCHUND plaintiff, *vs.* JAVERCHUND CURRUMCHUND, Defendant, will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, be put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, all that the Right, Title, and Interest whatsoever of the abovenamed Defendant of, in, and to all that Piece or Parcel of Land or ground, with a Dwelling-house thereon of three stories, assessed under No. 94, covered with tiles, situate at Bazar Gate Street, and adjoining a house and Premises belonging to Mabjee Voria.

N. B.—For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

W. LOUDON, Sheriff.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 19th September 1862.

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LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.

THE Members of the Committee of Management of the Lancashire Relief Fund, are requested to meet in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on MONDAY NEXT, the 22nd instant at 3 P.M.

HENRY BROOKE,
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Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 20th Sept., 1862.

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NOTICE.

DISPOSAL by Government of the Sweet and Salt Batty lands known as the Bhyndur, Ghorebunder and Merar Khars.

The Collector of Tanna, on the part of Her Majesty's Government of Bombay, is prepared to accept tenders for the permanent disposal, under certain conditions, of the Sweet and Salt Bhatty lands known as the Bhynder Ghorebunder and Mera Khars.

The Collector offers the above lands upon a perpetual lease with a present reduction upon the Survey rates. The lowest terms which the Collector is prepared to accept, are recorded in sealed envelope to be opened at the Collector's Office at Tanna, at 12 at noon on the 15th October next in the presence of such persons as may come forward to take up the above lands.

The best offer will be accepted provided the rates offered be not below the rate recorded in the sealed packet, and provided that security be furnished to the satisfaction of the Collector for the due performance of the conditions. All tenders should state at what percentage reduction on the Survey rates, the persons tendering are prepared to accept the lease.

Particulars regarding the conditions of the lease, extent of land, assessment and other details, may be obtained by enquiring at the Office of the Collector of Tanna.

E. P. ROBERTSON, Acting Collector.

Tanna Collector's Office, 19th September 1862.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery made in a Cause of Mackenzie *v.* Mackenzie, all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the personal Estate of Roderick Mackenzie, formerly of Bombay in the East Indies, and late of Glack Aberdeenshire, Esquire, who died in or about the month of September 1858 or claiming to be beneficially entitled to or interested in a sum of £18,393, 17s. 6d. Bank £3 per Cent Annuities or the Dividends thereof or any part thereof respectively, are by their Solicitors on or before the 20th day of December 1862, to come in and prove their debts or claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls in the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.

The said Roderick Mackenzie was the surviving Partner of the firm of Forbes and Company of Bombay, Merchants and Agents (the firm consisting of himself and the late Sir Charles Forbes), which firm was the successor of the several firms of Forbes, Shepherd & Co., John Forbes & Co., Forbes, Smith & Co., Smith, Forbes & Co., and Forbes & Co. all of Bombay aforesaid Merchants and Agents, and the said sum of Stock was invested in reference to claims which might be made in respect of "Unclaimed balances" and "Unadvised and unclaimed remittances" accumulated between the years 1,790 and 1857.

Wednesday the 21st day of January 1863 at 12 of the Clock at noon at the said Chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims. In the meantime further information may be obtained on application to Messrs. Lawford and Waterhouse, Drapers Hall, 28, Austin Friars, London, the Solicitors of the Executor of the late Roderick Mackenzie or of Messrs. Forbes and Company, Merchants, Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of August 1862.

GEO. HUME, Chief Clerk.

Lawford & Waterhouse, Drapers Hall, 28, Austin Friars, London.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Subruswattebaee, widow of the late Ragoonath Dadoba, has contracted to sell to Walljee Ragowjee, two pieces or Parcels of Land called Goperry Oart, situated at Mahim and numbered 719 in the Collector's Map and Assessment Book. Any person having any claim by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at his residence in Mahim Bazar within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim.—Dated this 20th day of September 1862.

WALLJEE RAGOWJEE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Antonio Francisco de Souza and Apollonio de Souza, the widow of the late Pascoal de Souza, late of Bombay, Portuguese, deceased, respectively of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitants, have contracted to sell all that Piece or Parcel of Foras Land or Ground, situate at Chinchpoogly in the Island of Bombay, and numbered 430 in the Foras Land Commissioners Map and also in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 295 and 297 and standing in the name of the late Phillip Lope. Any person or persons having any claims upon the said land by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to the undersigned as the Solicitors to the purchaser at their Office in Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard being had to any claim.—Dated this 20th day of September 1862.

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NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Gopall Abajee, Luxameebaee, Widow of the late Narron Curstnajee and Purshotum Narrayenjee, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted to mortgage unto Madowrow Hurjeebett, also of Bombay, Hindoo, all that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground together with the Messuage, Tenements, or Dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate on the Fazundaree Ground in Kavulwadee, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, admeasuring 384 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 87 and bounded on the East by the Public Passage and a water-Well, on the West by the compound of Govind Abajee and of Honorable Jagonnath Sunkersett, on the North by the house of Vencajee Denanathjee, and on the South by the house of Hurrichund Bhewanee. All and every person or persons having any claim on the said premises by way of mortgage or inheritable right, or being otherwise interested therein, are to make the same known to me within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise they, he, or she, will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 22nd day of September 1862.

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September 20th, 1862, Rampart Row, Bombay.

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Bombay Gazette Office,
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Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,700 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share ...	Rs.200 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share ...	
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	2¼ pr. ct.	Par.
o New £20 shares.	87-4-4	2¼ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2¼ do.	Nominal.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 disct.
Manockji Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 175 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 425 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 225 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	......	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share ...	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 14,500.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	99
" Loan 1835-36	94½ to 94¾
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	104¾
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106⅞
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

London no tonnage offering.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
(Seed)	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2 12s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
(Seed)	Nominal.
To China	Nominal.
To Clyde	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

PRICES CURRENT (20th September, 1862.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba:		
New Broach, ready	Rs.	430 to 435
New Surat	"	440 to 445
New Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	"	445 to 450
New Oomrawuttee	"	425 to 430
New Compta	"	428 to 430
New Dharwar Sawginned	"	585 to 590
New Bunnee, and Nuggur	"	420 to 425
New Veraval	"	420 to 425
Khandeish	"	415 to 420
New [illegible]	"	430 to 435
New Acote	"	445 to 448
New Mangalore	"	435 to 438

OPIUM.—Malwa, Rs. 1,560 to 1,565.

SEEDS.—Linseed, Candeish...at	Rs.	7-6 to 7-6¼ per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	8¼ to 8½ nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black		38 to 39 nominal.
and White)	"	40 to 41 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ...	"	28 to 29

THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

Corrected up to noon, Monday, 8th September 1862.

The Express portion of the mail of the 4th August, *via* Bombay, arrived here on the afternoon of the 3rd instant, and the heavier part on the morning of the 6th. The mail steamer *Nubia* with a week's later news, arrived at Galle, on the 3rd instant and the same day we received commercial telegraphic advices from London up to 12th ultimo. The *Nubia* left again for Calcutta on the following morning, and she may be expected in the river to-morrow. Our latest private telegrams from London are dated August 12th.

Produce Market.—There is no material change to report, and shipments to England continue tolerably fair. The shipments of raw cotton to England during August amount to about 15,157 bales.

Import Market.—There is more animation in our market and for the lighter fabrics a fair enquiry has sprung up, particularly for Grey Jaconets and Grey Mulls, both of which have been sold to a moderate extent at an advance of one anna. In other respect, there is no change to report.

Joint Stock Shares.—Are in good demand and the transactions in favorite Stock have been considerable. India Generals have been dealt in freely at 1,380 and Ganges have risen to 565. Bonded Warehouse Shares have sold freely at 710, Assam Teas at 480 and Bengal Teas at 25 per cent. premium. East India Coals have changed hands readily at 68 to 65 Steam Tugs have advanced to 875, and Eastern Steam Tugs to 1,280. Dock shares wanted at 1,230. Bengal Cos's are at 1620 and E. I. Railway scrip is rather lower. In Bank Stock there is little doing. The cheapness of money and the advanced value of Government Securities, have caused natives to direct their attention more to joint stock investments, and they have been operating in favorite shares freely.

Government Securities.—The rumour that Mr. Laing had been reconciled to Sir Charles Wood being now thoroughly discredited, the advance, which took place in Government stocks when it was first reported has again been lost, and prices remain about as last quoted. There is not much offering for sale or in the hands of speculators.

Money Market.—There is no improvement in the Money Market, and the Bank of Bengal has found it necessary to lower its rate for loans on Government securities to 4½ per cent., and also to reduce the margin required in loans on that description of security. The following is the report of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd September, 1862:—

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital paid up		1,09,90,909 0 0
Reserve Fund		10,34,156 11 1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	4,85,01,269 6 11	
General Treasury Balance at Branches...	80,12,629 13 0	4,95,13,899 5 11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		1,50,78,888 14 6
Drafts payable at Do. Do.		48,400 5 9
Bank Post Bills		2,76,985 8 10
Bank Notes, Outstanding		31,77,695 0 0
Sundries		4,65,230 4 10
Total Rs.... ...		8,11,86,154 13 4

ASSETS.

Government Securities Investment, No. I.		33,22,783 6 2
Loans on Govt. Securities, at Head Office and Branches		81,04,091 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do. do. ...		5,68,145 15 0
Mercantile Bills Discounted do. ...		47,97,700 5 2
Dead Stock		1,94,989 11 9
Stamp		8,264 13 9
Bankers' Balances		1,09,051 0 1
Sundries		4,60,458 8 2
Total Rs. ...		1,75,65,484 13 1
Treasury Reserve in Coins at Head Office ... ... Rs...	3,27,81,520 5 8	
Do. do. Branches...	15,78,890 15 0	
	3,43,10,411 4 9	
Do. invested in Govt. Securities & Claims against Govt... ...	67,69,749 1 11	4,10,80,160 5 11
Bank's Reserve in Notes at Head Office, ...	1,14,05,420 0 0	
Do. in Silver at Do...	75,25,476 8 0	
	1,89,30,896 8 0	
Banker's Reserve in Notes at Branches.	9,12,200 0 0	
Do. in Silver do. ...	26,97,413 8 4	2,25,40,509 11 4
	36,09,613 8 4	
Total Rs. ...		8,11,86,154 13 4

Exchange.—There has been more business done in Exchange on London for this Mail, than for that *via* Bombay. The Banks have sold a fair amount at 2-0 5/16 and Credits have been taken at from 2-0¼ to 2-0-7/16, and Documentary at from 2-0½ to 2-0-9/16. On France three and six months sight payable in London have brought from 2-0¼ to 2-0½ and three months' sight payable in France 256. There have been no sales reported on China, the rate is nominally 223. On Mauritius the rate remains at 51½ for 60 days sight, and on Bombay sight bills 6 annas premium, and 5 days' date ½ per cent discount.

Freights.—Continue much the same for London and Liverpool, the demand for China had increased and several large ships have been chartered. Two vessels have been chartered for Mauritius at low rates, the approaching holidays have put a stop to work in a great measure. The following charters have been fixed since last mail. *St. Bernard*, 933 tons, to load a full cargo of rice at 98 cents. per bag for China; *Edith Moore*, 1,429 tons, to load a cargo of rice at 95 cents. per bag for Hong Kong; *Empress*, 1,293 tons, to load a cargo of rice at 86 cents. for Hong Kong; *Futta Salam*, 670 tons, to load a cargo of rice for Mauritius at 1-8 per bag; *Lord Dalhousie*, 912 tons, to load a cargo of rice at 1-7 per bag, for Mauritius; *Mary Harrison*, 794 tons, to load a cargo of rice for Singapore at 1-4 per bag.

EXPORTS.

Indigo.—The total crop is expected to weigh out 105,000 to 108,000 mds. Bengal has closed manufacture with about 37,000 to 38,000 maunds. Tirhoot and Chuprah finished first cutting with about 30,000 maunds, and expect 10,000 maunds more from *Koontees*. The Benares Zillahs have been swamped by heavy rains, about double the usual quantity having fallen, the crop is almost a total failure as regards *koontees* and the *Nowdah* is expected to yield very little. 8,000 to 10,000 mds. will be the outside yield from these districts. Some parts of the Doab have suffered from too much rain, but others are doing well.

Exports from 1st to 31st August, 1862:—

To Great Britain	11 mds.
North America	37 "

Salt.—Government.—Prices ruling for this Salt have not varied since our last. On the 16th of August last there were [illegible] maunds in store; 81,063 were sold from the 16th to the 31st idem, and the quantity in store on the 1st of September was 82,38,945 maunds. The ruling rates are equal to cost plus duty at Rs. 3-4 per maund.

Imported.—On the 16th August, there were 28,85,256 maunds of English Pungah Salt in store and afloat. 116,525 were imported from the 16th to 31st of August, and 228,830 have been cleared during the same period by payment of duty. The stock in hand on 1st September was 27,72,951, and the market rate 80 Rs. per maund, being a fall of 2 Rs per md. since our last. Of French Kurkutch the stock on the 16th August was 37,806 maunds, imports from 16th to 31st August 13,611, with no clearance. The stock on 1st September was 51,417 at a ruling rate of 65 Rs. Cadiz has been selling at 65, and there are no quotations from Ceylon. Bombay Salt has been selling at Rs. 32. Scind at Rs. 29, Madras Rs. 45, Red and Arabian Sea Rs. 63, and Muscat Rock at Rs. 70.

Sugar.—Great dullness has prevailed in the market since the date of our last, and a few unimportant sales only have taken place for local consumption. We have not noticed any transactions for shipment, and refiners are about to close their operations for the season. Stocks of all kinds have accumulated to upwards of 25,000 bags.

Exports from 1st to 31st August 1862:—

To Great Britain	7 cwt.
Bombay	38,033 "

Saltpetre.—The activity noticed in our last report, induced by a decline in prices, continues unabated, and a good business has been transacted for England and America.—We also notice some purchases for China.—The demand runs principally upon reformed and good qualities of crude, which find ready sales at Rs. 7-8 for the latter, and Rs. 7-12 to 8 for the former, 5 per cents. Stocks in first and second hands estimated at upwards of 20,000 bags consisting principally of low and middling kinds.

Exports as above:—

To Great Britain,	64,060 mds.
North America,	18,130 "

Rice.—A large business has been done in all kinds for the present mail. Fine sifted Table continues to be shipped to Melbourne at Rs. 3-8 to 3-10 per maund. Ballam of low and middling qualities are freely purchased by the Nacodas at Rs. 1-8 to 1-12;—and *Moonghee* is in active request at prices varying from Rs. 1-12 to 1-13-6 for Mauritius and other ports.

Exports as above:—

To Great Britain,	1,58,348 mds.
North America,	2,308 "
Mauritius,	1,48,282 "
Bourbon,	2,03,646 "

Raw Silk.—The last advices from the Home Markets being rather favorable for this staple there has been some animation in the demand, and a fair amount of business has been done in all descriptions at an advance of 4 to 8 annas on our last quotations. Several parcels of European filature have also met with ready sales at the advance mentioned above.

Exports as above:—

To Great Britain,	739 cwt.
France,	77 "

Silk Piece Goods.—Further sales of ten to twelve thousand pieces of Corahs have taken place for this mail, at former prices, varying form Rs. 107 to 115 for No. 2, and Rs. 120 to 125 for No. 1, according to quality. Choppas of good patterns and quality are in request, but are scarce. Bandanas are neglected.

Exports as above:—

	Corahs.	C & B	Tussor.
To Great Britain,	10,876 pcs.	3,808 pcs.	284 pcs.

Jute.—This article continues in active request as before, but desirable parcels being scarce, prices have taken an upward tendency, new jute is selling at Rs. 4-0 to 4-4, and old of superior quality is worth 3-12 to 4 per md. Inferior and middling sorts, which form the bulk of our stocks are selling at Rs. 3-0 to 3-8 per md.

Exports as above:—

To Great Britain,	38,119 cwt.

Shell Lac and Lac Dye.—Shell Lac is scarce and prices are fully maintained. Lac Dye has again relapsed.

Exports as above:—

	Shell Lac.	Lac Dye.
To Great Britain,	1,188 cwt.	360 cwt.
France,	33 "	40 "
North America,	452 "	234 "

Oil Seeds.—We have no alteration to notice in seeds. Both linseed and rape are freely selling at previous rates and in consequence of large supplies, prices are a little easier. The cartmen having struck work for the last few days, business has been greatly retarded.

Exports as above:—

	Linseed.
To Great Britain,	4,07,265 cwt.
North America,	33,015 "

Castor Oil.—Steady enquiry; rates remain the same and a fair quality has gone forward.

Exports as above:—

To Great Britain,	2,319 cwt.
France,	733 "
North America,	681 "

Hides.—*Cow Hides.*—Are in fair demand at last quotations. *Buffalo Hides.*—Moderate business has been done in these and prices steady. *Goat Skins.*—All sorts are in fair request.

Exports as above:—

To Great Britain,	3,70,848 pcs.
France	4,240 "
North America,	48,100 "

Gunny Bags.—The supplies are not so large as usual at this season, and prices remain high. There is a fair demand for Bombay and for local use, and 1500 to 2000 bales have been taken for America at Rs. 15-8 to 16-0 per 100 pieces, for good weights.

Cutch.—Scarce, and prices demanded high.

Exports as above:—

To Great Britain,	1,280 cwt.
France,	643 "

Safflower.—Several parcels which were in treaty at the date of our last, have changed hands since, at rates ranging from Rs. 36 to 40 per bazar md., according to quality.

Exports as above:—

To Great Britain,	132 cwt.

Opium.—The 9th Government sale of the season was held at the Exchange on the 5th Sept., 1862, with the following result:—

	Chests	Fluctuation	Average	Proceeds.
Patna,	1305	1410 to 1420	1414-0-4½	18,45,300
Benares,	1135	1355 to 1375	1363-14-8¾	15,48,050

Stock in Godown, 5th September, 1862.

Patna,	1,860 chests.
Benares,	1,155 "
Total	3,015 "

Exports as above:—

To China,	1,976 chests.
Singapore,	357 "
Penang,	43 "
Total	2,376 chests.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	......	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	......	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 3 do.	......	1s. 11⅞d.	"
" 2 do.	......	1s. 11⅞d.	"
" 1 do.	......	1s. 11¾d.	"
" On demand	......	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	......	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	......	1s. 11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight		1s. 11¼d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4 "
Deposits for 3 months	4 "
Do. do. 6 do.	5 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, at May 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Corporation grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	....	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	....	1s. 11⅞d.	do
" 3 do.	....	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" 2 do.	....	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" 1 do.	....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
on demand	......	1s. [illegible]d.	do.
On Scotland do.	......		do.
On Ireland do.	......		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	....	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11¼d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 " "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 " "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Remittance.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	¼ per cent.
Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.

Fixed Deposits for 6 months	....	4 do.	do.
Ditto Do. 12 do.	....	5 do.	do.

Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

Cash Credits.

On Government Securities	6 per cent.
On other Securities	7 do.

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0d.	per Rupee
Ditto	3 ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto	2 ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto	1 ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto	on demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays	10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager.

Bombay, 5th September 1861.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for	3 months certain	3 per cent	per annum.
Do.	" 6 "	" 5 "	"
Do.	" 12 "	" 6 "	"

Exchange.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4 ditto	1s. 1⅞d.	do.
Ditto	at 3 ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto	at 2 ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto	at 1 ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	sight ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business	10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturdays	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in India 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office .... London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Shanghai, Hong-Kong and Edinburg.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £200,000 (Twenty Lacs of Rupees.)

The Bombay Manager of the Agra and U. S. Bank, Limited, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

The London & Westminster Bank.
The Royal Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank (Ireland) (and Branches.)

The Bombay Branch, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	....	2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight	....	1s. 11⅞d.
" 3 months' sight	....	1s. 11⅞d.
" 2 months' sight	....	1s. 11⅞d.
" 1 month's sight	....	1s. 11¾d.
" On demand	....	1s. 11⅞d.
On Scotland	....	
On Ireland	....	
Circular Notes	....	1s. 11¼d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ percent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. S. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s.	11⅞d.	"
3 Do.	at 1s.	11⅞d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s.	11⅞d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s.	11⅞d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s.	11⅞d.	"

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,		3 per cent.
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest, or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

September 5th, 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

Date	Ships.	Commanders.	From
Sept. 19	Scindian (s)	Morrison	Cochin 5 Sept.
20	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Surat 19 Sept.
	Hughe Rose (s)	Wood	Kurrachee 16 Sept.
21	Sydney Eggers	Campbell	London 10 June

Departure.

Date.	Ship.	Commander.	To
Sept. 21	Phloz (s)	[illegible]	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Scindian*, from Cochin, &c.—Captain Audbert; Mr. Touche; Major Facett, 44th Regt.; Mr. F. Nusserwanjee; and several natives.

Per Steamer *Maharaj*, from Surat.—123 natives.

Per ship *Sydney Eggers*, from London.—Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Smith.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Phloz*, to Surat.—50 natives.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Saturday, 20th September 1862.

For Liverpool.

Mary Stenhouse.—1 box personal Baggage, W. and A. Graham and Co.

Egeria.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Nesserwanjee Merwanjee; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Courjee Ludha.

Euroclydon.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Courjee Premjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.

Hahneman.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., B. H. Cama.

Sir John Lawrence.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., B. H. Cama; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Dhunjee Natha and Co.; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Goculdass Culianjee and Co.

Lady Havelock.—260 bales Cotton, 900 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Lancastrian.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Passoo Jairaz.

Peerless.—130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Sorabjee Manockjee.

Aaron Brown.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Kessoo Wega; 140 bags Linseed, 210 cwt., 18 bags Sursee Seed, 27 cwt., Roysee Hurpall,; 500 bundles Country Galla, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Norwood.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Eduljee and Hormusjee Shapoorjee and Co.

For Siam.

Nurbudda.—3 bales E. Piece Goods, 108 corges, Wootumchund Maneckchund.

For Calcutta.

Star.—1 parcel Samples, W. Nicol and Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
*204 Assyria, (paddle), ...
*946 Auckland, (paddle), ... Bombay.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
661 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty ... ... Bombay.
*429 Clive, 14 (sloop), ... Advertised for sale.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley.. Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Sells) ... River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew ... China.
205 Oursetjee, (flat) ... ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley ... China.
887 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Belen... Bombay.
274 Ethersey, (flat).... ... ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish ... Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought ... Bombay.
*1450 Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Sconce...... ... Bombay.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda... Bombay.
90 Georgiana, 2 (tender) ... ... Persian Gulf.
800 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood... ... Kurrachee en route to Bombay.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), ... Gwyu.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle),.... ... ... River Indus.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... ... River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), Searle............ Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier ... Bengal Public Works' Department.
385 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... ... River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Aden.
610 Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine), ... Bombay.
*705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), ... Advertise for sale.
1003 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams ... ... Aden.
* Out of Commission.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

From London.

400	Ark.	March 18
731	Brandon, Umfreville.	
936	City of Carlisle, Pentreath.	July 16
783	Clyde, Jourdain—E. Bates & Co.	July 17
1192	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 15
766	Coromandel, Thompson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 7
501	Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone.	
558	Duke of Northumberland, Brown.	
1047	Daniel Rankin, Rankin, Grey & Co.	July 29.
826	Eloisa, Philpot.	Aug. 5
892	Edwin Fox, Maclean.	
766	Empress of India, Thompson, Peel Cassels & Co.	June 30
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co.	July 24
513	General Havelock, Spowart.	Aug. 5
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour.	Aug. 19
	Hornet, Prynn.	
678	Lady McDonald, Brunell—John Tanner & Co.	
541	Naval Brigade, McEwen—D. H. Cama & Co.	June 20
876	Queen of England, Oates—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 4
694	Robert Ritson, Brough—W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 12
591	Southern Cross, Bristow.	
1044	Star of India, Morris.	August 2
870	Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.	June 15
1064	Walmer Castle, Ormsby.	
1074	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (via Colombo) sailed	July 24

From Liverpool.

1133	Admiral Lyons, Thompson. Lyon Brothers.	June 25
1287	Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	June 18
1006	Charger, Smyth—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	July 10
1094	Elizabeth Fry, San—W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 5
519	Early Dawn, A. Yule—Coupland & Co.	
1239	Cimber, Kepperholdt—Martin Young & Co.	
1342	Fanny Forsyth, Gillon—E. Bates Co.	June 16
1393	Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.	July 15
1268	Feronia, Hutchinson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1564	Harmonides, Moran—Ewart, Latham & Co.	June 19
848	Helen Douglas, McDougall.	July 18
1194	Herald, Smellie.	
952	Indian Queen.	July 29
642	Jalawar, Webster—Coupland & Co.	
1104	Malakoff, Harris.	Aug. 5
650	Moreno, White—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
951	Mornington.	
1075	Natolia, Macguire—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 14
1081	Palinurus, Tegan—W. Nicol & Co.	July 11
1008	Peerless, Flovin.	June 10
1343	Peter Maxwell, Marshall.	
1272	Protector, Clarke.	Aug. 13
1837	Queen of the Seas, Glendinning—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
578	Ralston, Macfarlane—W. & A. Graham & Co.	June 18
906	Rosalie, Williams—Lyon Brothers.	June 17
483	Rd. Cobden, Randall.	
986	Sillery, McAulay.	May 19
866	Ben Horse, Banks—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	June 30
1160	Talavera, Brown—Coupland & Co.	
983	Trenton, J. Walker—Coupland & Co.	
1785	Tudor, Wherland.	
1820	Uncas, Borg—Dirom Hunter & Co.	Aug. 2

From Bordeaux.

256	D'Artagnan, Groult—Robert Frith & Co.	Aug.

From Liverpool via Galle.

1030	Albatross, Pollock.	
1340	Amoor, Potts—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	June 14
1118	Express, Kelly—John Clover & Co.	April 21
1206	H. S. Soule.	Aug. 5
1045	Palmerston, Wilson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	June 2

From Liverpool via Aden.

1334	Belgravia, Pentecost, arrived at Aden 4th Sept.	
850	Clarendon, Martin—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
810	James Jardine, Lermont..	April 24
1083	Magnolia, Beynon.	July 29

From Newcastle.

858	Bucephalus, Black.	

From Stockholm.

858	Celeritas—Volkart Brothers.	
850	Diana—Volkart Brothers.	

From Cardiff.

795	Cambay, Wilson.	
427	Enterprise, Haynes.	
844	Lucy and Harriet.	

From Cardiff via Galle.

998	Athelstan, Potter.	
1089	Charles, Pollybank.	
712	Speedwell, Willy.	

From Sunderland via Galle.

1260	Earl of Elgin.	

From Sunderland via Aden.

869	Albert Edward, Mason arrived at Aden 6th Sept.	
	Emma, McKenzie.	Aug. 11
758	Jane, D. Cooper (put back)	
642	Zemindar.	July 27
985	Patterson, Lumble.	Aug. 11

From Cape of Good Hope.

665	John Bright, (str.) Thatcher C. M. S. N. Co.	

From Liverpool via Sedasheghur.

486	Harriet Humble, Pearson.	July 29
833	Mogul, McTeggart.	Aug. 2

From the Clyde.

629	Caledonian, Mcmillan.	June 28
917	Flower of the Forest White W. & A. Graham & Co.	May 16
930	General Neil, Clarke—Finlay, Clark & Co.	June 27
462	Ino, Macfie—W. Nicol & Co.	May 1
710	Kurrachee—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Aug. 2
799	Lord Brougham, Herting—Finlay, Clark & Co.	June 15
761	Sailor, Prince.	July 28
640	Sarah, Love.	
650	Margaret Kerr, Galloway—Finlay, Clark & Co.	

From China.

1499	Boston Light (A).	
1060	Iskundershah.	

From Aden.

	Carnatic.	

From Calcutta.

370	Bombay Merchant.	
	Clifton.	
1311	Crusader.	
577	Delhi.	Aug. 28
1010	Earl of Clare.	
	Fort William.	
760	Gem of the Ocean (A)—S. Hobart & Co.	Aug. 20 (put back)
393	Good Success.	
1312	Knight Errant.	
2075	Norway. (A).	Aug. 16
1031	Speedy Stranack.	
1455	Simla.	
3000	Simla, (s)—P. & O. Co.	
1650	Tasmania.	

From King George's Sound.

1459	Haddington, Browne—P. & O. Co.	
1150	Lincluden Castle, Smith.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

From London.

738	Akbar. (Troops)	July 18
761	Chimera, Moot.	Aug. 7
513	General Havelock, Spowart.	
1017	Helvellyn—Fleming & Co.	May 21
496	Hunter, Searle.	April 10
785	Minnehaha, Henderson—Fleming & Co.	July 9
478	P. J. F. Burchard, Brahhering.	July 1
682	Velocity, Shrewsbury	

From Grangemouth.

768	Yarra.

From Leith.

1155	Frenchman, Galloway.

From Clyde.

623	Mauritius.

From Cape of Good Hope.

636	Charlotte Jane, March.

MADRAS.

Arrivals.—Sept. 13, Ship *Nova Scotia*, Page, from Pondicherry 10th September.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Screw Steamer *Candia*, Stewart, from Calcutta 9th September.

14, Ship *Ayrshire*, Dugdale, from Penang, Singapore, Coconada and Karikal.

Ship *Troas*, Desborough, from the Mauritius.

Sir H. Rose, Cochrane, from Mauritius.

Ship *Nile*, Owen, from London 10th June.

Departures.—September 14, Barque *Alice Maude*, Milner, [illegible], and Singapore.

Barque [illegible] to Calcutta.

BENGAL.

Arrivals.—Sept. 9, Barque *Futtel Moobaruck*, (Arab) Nacoda, from Jedda 19th July; touched at Canamore 20th August.

Ship *Bowena*, Wilson, from Liverpool 3rd June.

Steamer *Nubia*; Ships *John Chism*, *India*, and *Rurramanny*, (particulars not received.)

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—September 20.

Coghlan, Lieut. C. H., 109th Regt. to rejoin, from England.
Faussett, Major N., 44th Regt., on leave, from Belgaum.
Vaughan, Captain H., 17th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, from England.

DEPARTURE.—September 29.

Trestrail, Surgeon, 18th Regt. N. I., on leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Saturday, 20th September 1862.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

2. The Committee of survey for the ensuing week will be composed as follows:—

One Subaltern from 18th Regt. N. I.; one Subaltern from 33rd Regiment; and Quarter Master from 33rd R giment.

The Senior to sit as President.

Bombay, Sunday, 21st September 1862.

The 33rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 19th Sept. 1862.

The undermentioned Officer has been reported to have passed the required examination in the Native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee.
Interpreters Test.

Lieut. S. S. Jacob, Royal Artillery.

The leave granted to Captain J. Blair, V. C., 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, in G. O. C. No. 901 of the 30th ultimo, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

Captain H. A. Woodhouse, Staff Corps, having tendered his resignation of the appointment of Assistant Superintendent of Bazars, Poona, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to accept the same.

Captain W. H. Mason, Staff Corps, is appointed Assistant Superintendent Bazars, Poona, and will proceed to join as early as possible.

Captain Woodhouse, Staff Corps, is appointed to do general duty at Nusseerabad, and will proceed to that station on the opening of the season.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 29th August 1862.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that, whenever European Corps are located in thatched Barracks, or Barracks composed of combustible material, a portion of the inlying pickets is always to be kept patrolling in and about buildings of this description, with special instructions to prevent any breach of the orders at present in force regarding the precautions to be taken against fire; printed copies of which are now ordered to be suspended in every Quarter Guard in the Presidency.

2. These orders, together with any local orders which Commanding Officers may find it necessary to issue on the subject, are to be distinctly explained to the men detailed for the duty in question.

Head Quarters, Simla, 1st September 1862.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that the following General Order, which was issued to the Regiments of Her Majesty's British Army on the 9th ultimo, be published to Her Majesty's Indian Forces:

"GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Simla, 9th August 1862.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Meerut on the 17th day of July 1862, No. 11508, Gunner Alexander Stewart 3rd Battery 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—For insubordinate conduct to the prejudice of good order and Military discipline in the following instances:

1st. In having, at Meerut, on the night of the 1st June 1862, when a Prisoner in the Artillery prison, under sentence of a District Court Martial, attempted to break out of prison, and having by such attempt damaged the wall of his cell to the amount of four (4) annas.

2d. In having, at the same place and time, when a Prisoner as above stated, repeatedly thrown fragments of an earthen vessel at Gunner Edward Bourke, of the same Battery, the sentry on duty over the Artillery prison.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the Prisoner, Gunner Alexander Stewart, No. 11508, of the 3rd Battery 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, is Guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the Prisoner, Gunner Alexander Stewart, No. 11508, of the 3rd Battery 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, to one year's imprisonment with hard labor, to commence at the expiration of his former sentence of imprisonment, and further to be placed under stoppages till the amount of the damage done to the cell, viz. four annas, be made good.

R. DeSalis, Colonel,
8th Hussars, and President.

Meerut, 17th July 1862.

"Approved and confirmed."

Hugh Rose, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Simla, 25th July 1862.

Remarks.—The Prisoner will undergo his sentence in the prison of the Royal Artillery at Meerut until the weather becomes cooler. He is then to be sent to the Station prison at Sealkote to complete the term awarded, and which will expire on the 5th August 1863.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
E. Haythorne, Colonel,
Adjutant General H. M. British Forces in India.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
E. B. Johnson, Lieut. Colonel,
Offg. Adjutant General of the Army.

We lose no time in publishing the following Relief of Corps and Detachments for 1862-63:—

British Cavalry.

7th Dragoon Guards from Sealkote to Umballa, on the 15th November.

7th Hussars from Umballa to Peshawur, on the 10th Nov.

20th Hussars from Muttra to Sealkote and Lahore, on the 25th October, to halt at Umballa.

21st Hussars from Peshawur to Muttra, on the 1st November, to halt at Umballa.

British Infantry.

18th Light Infantry from Gwalior to Fort William, when relieved by 81st Regiment.

52nd Light Infantry from Jhansie to Hazareebaugh, when relieved by 80th Regiment.

71st Highlanders from Sealkote to Nowshera. Head-Quarters and 7 Companys, on the 1st November, remainder when relieved by 93rd.

77th Regiment from Hazareebaugh to Allahabad, on the 15th November.

79th Highlanders from Nowshera to Peshawur, under orders of Officer Commanding Division.

80th Regiment from Saugor to Jhansie and Gwalior, when relieved by a Wing 97th Regiment.

81st Regiment from from Jullunder to Gwalior, on the 1st November.

82nd Regiment from Delhi to Subathoo, when relieved by 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

89th Regiment from Umballa to Mooltan, on arrival of 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade from Subathoo.

90th Regiment from Allahabad to Meerut, when relieved by the 77th Regiment.

91st Light Infantry from Kamptee to Jubbulpore, under orders from Madras Government.

93rd Highlanders from Peshawur to Sealkote on arrival of the 71st Highland Light Infantry at Nowshera.

97th Regiment from Jubbulpore to Saugor, left Wing on 15th October, Head Quarters, when relieved by 91st Regiment.

98th Regiment from Rawul Pindee to Umballa, on 1st January 1863.

2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade from Subathoo to Delhi, on 1st November, to halt at Umballa until arrival of 98th Regiment.

3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade from Bareilly to Jullundur, and stations now occupied by 81st Regiment, to march to Agra on 15th December, and join the Governor General's escort.

101st Regiment from Mooltan to Rawul Pindee when relieved by 89th Regiment.

104th Fusiliers (not quite settled) from Meerut to Lucknow, when relieved by Head Quarters Wing 54th Regiment from Roorkee, temporarily, which is to march on 1st November, and remain until the arrival of the 90th Regiment.

107th Regiment, (not quite settled) from Lucknow to Bareilly, on 1st November.

Bengal Cavalry.

3rd Regiment from Kurnaul to Bareilly, on the 15th November.

10th Regiment from Bareilly to Agra, when relieved by the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to join the Governor General's Camp.

15th Regiment (Mooltanee) from Meean Meer to Sultanpore (Benares,) on 15th October.

19th Regiment (Fane's) from Sultanpore (Benares) to Meean Meer when relieved by 15th Regiment.

Bengal Native Infantry.

1st Regiment from Rawul Pindee to Gwalior, to March on 15th October. To be replaced temporarily by a Wing of the 32nd Punjab Infantry.

2nd Regiment from Shahjehanpore and Futteygurh to Mooltan, on 15th October, the Head-quarters Wing at Shahjehanpore to be replaced by a Wing of 3rd N. I., from Seetapore. Wing at Futtehgurh by 2 Company's of 17th N. I. from Bareilly.

5th Regiment from Jullunder to Mean Meer and Sealkote on return of 23rd Punjab Infantry from Simla.

6th Regiment from Cawnpore to Ferozepore and Umritsur, on 5th October, when relieved by Wing 15th N. I., (Loodiana Regiment) from Lucknow.

7th Regiment from Jounpore to Banda, on 1st November.

9th Regiment from Benares to Fyzabad, when relieved by 30th Native Infantry from Banda.

10th Regiment from Dinapore to Shahjehanpore and Futteyghur, when relieved by 16th N. I.

11th Regiment from Allahabad to Nagode, by Wing's Head Quarters, on 20th October, Left Wing when relieved by Head Quarters 39th N. I.

16th Regiment from Alipore to Dinapore, when relieved by the 40th N. I.

19th Regiment from Meerut to Gwalior, on the 15th Oct. to join the Commander-in-Chief's Camp at Agra. A Wing of the 26th Punjab Infantry from Allyghur, to replace them temporarily, to march on the 15th October.

21st Regiment from Barrackpore to Assam when relieved by 31st Punjab Infantry.

22nd Regiment from China to Cawnpore, on arrival.

28th Regiment from Assam to Meerut, when relieved by 21st Punjab Infantry, as soon as their services will be dispensed with.

29th Regiment from Mooltan to Oorai and Hameerpore, when relieved by 2nd N. I.

30th Regiment from Banda to Benares, when relieved by 7th N. I.

31st Regiment from Gwalior to Barrackpore, when relieved by 19th N. I.

39th Regiment from Nagode to Allahabad, by Wing's Head Quarters, on 20th October, Left wing on arrival of Head Quarters, 11th N. I.

40th Regiment from Oorai and Hameerpore to Alipore (Calcutta,) on 15th October.

41st Regiment from Gwalior to Rawul Pindee, when relieved by 1st N. I., to join the Governor General's Camp at Agra.

4th Goorkha Regiment from Ferozepore and Umritsur, to Peshawur, when relieved by 6th N. I.—*Delhi Gazette Extraordinary, Sept.* 14.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I. N., COMMANDING H. M.'s I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th September 1862.

In Squadron Order of the 19th instant directing Assistant Apothecary Fonseca to proceed to the Persian Gulf, for the 1st proximo, read after the arrival of the next overland mail.

Mr. K. M. Smith, Captain's Clerk of the *Ajdaha*, is allowed one week's privilege leave from the 22nd instant within the limits of the Presidency.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Details of Ordnance and Medical Departments, D. Company Golundauze Battalion Artillery and 40th Regiment Native Infantry, arrived from Singapore on Board the Barque *Ayrshire*, under charge of Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance R. Taylor, on Sunday last. The Golundauze proceeded to the Mount, and 40th Regiment Native Infantry to the Depôt at Palaveram.—*Athenæum and Statesman, September* 16.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS—

On the 20th September, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Henry Byne, Esq., of a son.

At Poona, on the 18th September, the wife of Captain Holland, Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army, of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS—

At Madras, on the 12th September, the wife of Captain Prites, late 49th Regt. M. N. I., of a daughter.

At Madras, on the 9th September, the wife of J. B. Crowther, Esq., of a son.

At Royapooram, Madras, on the 15th September, Mrs. R. P. Carr, of a daughter.

At Quilon, on the 8th September, the wife of Assistant Surgeon W. H. Morgan, H. M. 17th M. N. I., of a daughter.

At Hurryhur, on the 10th September, the wife of Captain Ernest Metcalfe, 48th M. N. I., of a daughter.

At Madras, on the 12th September, the wife of Captain Pictet, late 49th Regt. M. N. I., of a daughter.

DEATHS—

At Madras, on the 5th September, William Thomson, aged 10 months and 20 days, the only son of Mr. William Henry Axelby.

At Chittoor, on the 14th September, aged one year and one month, Kathleen, youngest child of the Rev. Dr. Sayers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "Malta," will be closed on SATURDAY, the 27th September, at 2 o'clock p.m. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 3 o'clock p.m. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

	Viâ Marseilles.	*Viâ Southampton.*
Weight under ¼ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	......
" ½ "	" 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" ¾ "	" 0 14 0	......
" 1 "	" 1 0 0	0 8 0
" 2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer "Salsette," will be closed on SUNDAY, the 28th September, at 6 o'clock p.m. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 a.m. on the 29th September.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR PERSIAN GULF.

A mail steamer will run between Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bagdad every six weeks.

Mails for the above mentioned places will be sent from this office by the steamer "Tilly" to leave about the 25th instant, or 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT via KURRACHEE.

The Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-Monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To Suez and England		To Galle and China.	
September	27th.	September	29th.
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	November	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th

CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER 1862.

New Moon.........Wednesday 24d. 1h. 48.8m. a.m.
First Quarter ......Tuesday 30d. 9h. 1.2m. p.m.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour* Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	22		5 50	5 56	9 58	10 18	Date 19th Sept. Time—9h. 0m. 0s.
Tues.	23		5 50	5 55	10 38	10 56	
Wed.	24		5 50	5 54	11 14	11 32	
Thur.	25		5 51	5 53	11 49	— 7	
Fri.	26	St. Cyprian, Abp.	5 51	5 52	— 25	— 44	
Sat.	27		5 51	5 51	1 04	1 23	
Sun.	28	15th Sunday after T.	5 51	5 50	1 42	2 3	

* Several complaints having been made of the incorrectness of the Tide Tables, it is hoped that they will now be found more correct. The calculations are for Bombay Harbour.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 22nd.—The British Territory ravaged by Holkar, 1805.
Tuesday 23rd.—Battle of Assaye, 1803.
Wednesday 24th.—Charles I. dethroned, 1640.—Boerhaave died, 1738.
Thursday 25th.—Columbus' second voyage, 1492.—Lucknow relieved by General Havelock, 1857.
Friday 26th.—Holy Alliance between Austria, Russia, and Prussia, 1815.
Saturday 27th.—West India Docks opened, 1797.
Sunday 28th.—Royal Exchange re-opened, 1669.—Battle of Busaco, 1810.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

Aden	Sept 6	Kurrachee	Sept 16
Agra	Sept 13	Lahore	Sept 10
Allahabad	Aug 29	London	Aug 18
Australia	July 25	Mauritius	Aug 25
Alexandria	Aug 25	Madras	Sept 16
Bangalore	Sept 9	Malta	Aug 23
Cochin	Sept 6	Meerut	Sept 12
Calcutta	Sept 10	Oude	Sept 13
Cape	July 9	Punjaub	Sept 9
Ceylon	Sept 1	Penang	Aug 9
Delhi	Sept 12	Rangoon	Aug 30
France	Aug 21	Suez	Aug 29
Hongkong	Aug 11	Singapore	Aug 17

THE
Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1862.

We have been favored with a copy of the "Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and of the Museum, of Geology, Calcutta, 1861-62." The Report is a very brief one, considering the extent of the field: it furnishes no detailed accounts of the geological structure of any portion of the country; and it makes but the merest allusions to the minerological and petrological resources and treasures of India. It is, however, not without considerable interest. The Geological Survey of India has, during the past year, been working with diminished numbers. This diminution in the number of the Staff has principally affected the progress in the Bengal division of the work. A visit to Chini and the Spiti Valley in Kunawur resulted in the obtaining of a very fair series of the very interesting fossils which occur there—representing both the Mesozoic and Palæozoic groups, and in ascertaining that these rocks are obviously a continuation of those which occur to the north of Kumaon at Niti. It is anticipated by Mr. Oldham that these fossils, when they come to be examined in detail, will throw much light on the apparent anomalies in the distribution of these organic remains. The examination of the outer ranges of the Himalya has been steadily continued during the year under report, and carried up to the borders of the Jummoo country and the Maharajah of Cashmir's Territory. This gives a range from the river Ganges at Hurdwar up to the Ravee of about 200 miles. The Superintendent of the Survey strongly urges the publication of the valuable and beautiful maps which have been constructed of the Jhelum and Rawul Pindee Districts, convinced that the careful examination of the Salt Range will prove the key to much of the geology of the North-west. A careful survey of the Rewah territory has been ordered by Government to commence from next cold season, the work in the adjoining country is approaching completion. The Report says:—"Our knowledge of the alluvial deposits has been carried on along the southern portion of Behar and Shahabad through Mirzapore, and as far west as Tirhowan or Kirwee, and the country south of the Ganges and Jumna to this parallel, as well as that north of the Ganges below Allahabad."

The Madras party of the Geological Survey of India has been engaged in carrying on the examination of the districts of Cuddapah and Nellore, and in completing that of Salem and North Arcot. This latter completed portion includes both the highly interesting fossiliferous districts of the cretaceous rocks of Trichinopoly, and a large portion of the very valuable iron deposits of Salem and adjoining districts, and cannot fail to be of much practical utility. The closeness of the examination required, and the difficult nature of the ground, rendered the working out of these iron beds in detail a more tedious business than had been anticipated. It still remains to trace out the extension and continuation of these iron beds into the Javadie Hills to the north. Good progress has been made in the examination of the Cuddapah District. The country is in many places very inaccessible and without roads. During the latter part of 1861 about 2,500 square miles had been examined, including all the country in the North-West of Cuddapah and the Ellaconda Mountains (the Hills separating the Cuddapah and Nellore Districts.) And previous to the month of May this year, the examination of the adjoining country to the extent of about 1,000 square miles in Nellore, extending along the eastern side of the Ghats, and of about 1,200 square miles in Cuddapah, has been completed: making in all more than 4,500 square miles examined up to May 1862, an area which, considering the nature of the country traversed and the detail of the structure, is considered highly creditable to those engaged. We give here an extract from the Report, as the subject is one on which we prefer to have the Report itself speak:—

"Lectures in Madras.—In connection with the Madras party, I have to report that during the rainy season there one of the Assistants of the Geological Survey, Mr. Bruce Foote, delivered in Madras at the College of Civil Engineering a course of lectures on Geology which proved highly successful. Of the Engineering Students who were obliged to attend (but who formed only a small portion of the audience) 48 came up for examination afterwards and 20 passed, many of them with very marked success, 137 marks out of the total of 150 having been attained.

"This progress was considered highly satisfactory; and at the request of the Madras Government, on the recomendation of the Principal of the College of Civil Engineering, and of the Director of Public Instruction, arrangemenes have been made for the delivery of another course during the present year. These lectures being delivered during the season when field work is impracticable, do not interfere, with the general progress of the Survey, while they proved not only valuable to the Students, but very interesting to the public, who attended in considerable numbers.

"I look forward anxiously to the establishment of lectures in a somewhat similar way in Calcutta, where at the present there are no means available for acquiring a knowledge of Geology or its applications. The means of accomplishing this without additional cost I have already fully pointed out.

"During the same season in Madras the Assistants of the Geological Survey have, with my full sanction, aided largely in the arrangement and classification of the Mineralogical and Palæontological collections of the Madras Central Museum, for which aid Lieutenant Mitchell, the Officer in charge, has expressed himself much indebted. I think it in all cases highly desirable that the Officers of the Geological Survey of India should (wherever such is practicable without serious interference with their more immediate duties) endeavour in every way to spread a knowledge of Geology and its allied pursuits; and I have, therefore, always been glad to give such help as is here noticed, whenever it was possible to do so."

We are sorry that we have not a party of the Geological Survey in Bombay. We trust that we shall soon be favored with them and with their lectures. It is true that we have had chemical and botanical lectures in connection with the Mechanics' Institute, and that they have not been very encouragingly supported. In this case, however, the supply must precede the demand and labor to create it. We should say to the Mechanics' Institute, 'try again.' To the last sentence of the above extract we would solicit the best attention and most favorable consideration of all officers capable of imparting useful information in the way of popular lectures.

The publications of the Geological Survey during the year under report have not been few nor unimportant. Blandford's valuable Report on the Raneegunge Coal Field was issued in August 1861. In addition to all the information regarding that very important field, this report contained general statistics of the out-turn of coal for all India for the years 1858-59, and 60. There has also been issued during the year the first series of plates and descriptions of the magnificent series of fossils obtained during the progress of the geological survey; containing, in twenty-five quarto plates and accompanying letter press, figures and descriptions of all the Nautiloid Cephalopoda from the cretaceous rocks of south India. The first fasciculus of the second series of these fossils has also appeared. This second series will embrace the most remarkable and interesting group of fossil plants from the Rajmahal Hills, and will be continued regularly every three months until completed. Since the issue of this report in May there has been published a detailed report on the cretaceous Rocks of South India by Blanford. A series of Geological Maps, sufficient to show the amount of detail with which the Survey is carried on and the area already examined, were prepared and forwarded to the great Exhibition in London; and with these a good series of large sized specimens (cubes of one foot and more) of all the principal coals worked in Bengal were also forwarded, which will give a fair representation of Indian coals. A full series of the cretaceous fossils described in the Palæontologia Indica were also forwarded.

We extract here the portion of the Report relating to the Museum:—

"Museum.—The additions to our collections, derived from the Geological Survey of India during the past year, have not been so numerous as on some previous occasions, simply from the fact that the Survey has not been working in fossiliferous districts. We have, nevertheless, obtained many very valuable additions. From the Spiti Valley and adjoining districts, we obtained by the exertions of Mr. W. Theobald and Mr. Mallet a very interesting series of fossils from both the secondary and older rocks of that neighbourhood; also some tertiary fossils from the neighbourhood of Dughshai and Subathoo. Mr. W. Blanford procured some good specimens of Mastodon, Elephas, Deer, &c., and some very remarkable novelties from the Irrawaddi Valley.

"To Dr. A. Fleming we are indebted for a series of Palæozoic Brachiopoda from the Salt Range, valuable, as having been identified and named by Mr. Davidson who has recently described these fossils. Mr. W. S. Atkinson has presented a small series of fossils from near Cherra Poonjee.

"Our Petrological collections have been enriched by many good specimens—among others a good, although not very numerous series from the extinct Volcano, Puppa Mountain, in Burmah, collected by Mr. Blanford during a recent visit.

"Our small Laboratory has proved of much use, both specially to the researches of the Survey and also to various Departments and to the public. During the year, in addition to all his duties as Curator of the Museum, Mr. A. Tween has carried out assays or analyses of Coals (33), soils (7), Iron-Ores (18), Limestone (9), Water (7), &c., &c., and the results thus obtained have, in many cases, proved valuable.

"Collections of duplicate specimens of fossils, &c., have been forwarded during the past year to the Madras Museum, and a series is now ready and waits an opportunity for despatch to the Kurrachee Museum. In such cases our wish has always been to render the collection so forwarded as complete as possible in specimens illustrative of the local peculiarities of the districts to which they are sent. In this way, for example, we have packed for Kurrachee a series of Nummulitic fossils amounting nearly to one hundred distinct species and about 180 specimens."

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

AFRICAN ASYLUM.

Educational Department.

To M. J. Shaw Stewart, Esq.,
Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to your memorandum No. 22, dated 7th January last, I have the honour to forward the first Half-yearly Report of the Nassick Industrial School, dated 25th July 1861.

2. As regards the grant of 1,000 Rupees, I am respectfully of opinion that the Nassick Industrial Institution has no further claim upon the benevolence of Government than any other Missionary Institution; and if Government subscribe to one, all other Missionary Societies in this country may reasonably expect similar aid. The fact that the African boys are placed at the Nassick Industrial School would give the Institution no claim above others, because the sum which Government already grant for the maintenance of each boy is sufficiently liberal to allow of considerable pecuniary advantage accruing to the Managers from that source.—I have, &c.

H. Coke,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay, 30th April 1862.

To E. I. Howard, Esq.,
Director of the Public Instruction, Poona.

Sir,—I yesterday received your letter, dated 18th instant, directing me to send you my Report of the

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African Asylum, when the accompanying papers had been already written and were in the hands of two amanuenses transcribing them. The Report extends to the 30th June, which is one month further than prescribed in the Government letter dated November 5th, the boys having arrived here November 29th, for the reason mentioned in paragraph 1 of the Report; but I hope this is no inconvenience to you, whereas it is most convenient to me to write my Reports at the end of June and December. I also hope that its extent, exceeding what may be considered a *brief* Report, *this* one being larger because it is my first one, and because, on account of my past African life, it is but natural that I should take a greater interest in African matters than others, will be rather in its favour than otherwise.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient Servant,

C. W. ISENBERG, Resident Missionary,
and Superintendent, African Asylum.
Sharanpoor, Nassick, 25th July 1861.

To E. I. HOWARD, Esq.,
Director of Public Instruction, Poona.

SIR,—According to instructions contained in the Chief Secretary's letter to the Rev. W. S. Price, dated 5th November 1860, I beg to send you now, for submission to Government, my first Report on the boys in the African Asylum, who, according to arrangements between the Government and Mr. Price, were transferred from the Indo-British Institution in Bombay to this place on the 28th November last. I beg to apologize for not having sent the Report during last month, because I was so much occupied with other important matters, which suffered no delay, that I could not find the necessary leisure until now.

2. Twenty-seven boys, of different ages, &c., as specified in the accompanying two statements, arrived here, and were received into their present dwelling on November 29th. On the next day, Mr. Price and myself selected out of their number those whom we thought of sufficient age to enter into apprenticeship at the Industrial Institution. Nine were found suitable for this purpose,—the remaining (eighteen) having been considered too young (under twelve years), wanting the bodily strength requisite for the work, as well as the necessary amount of elementary knowledge, without which we did not think it desirable to put them into apprenticeship. Of the nine boys so selected, four were put to Carpentry, three to Blacksmith's work, and two to Weaving,—the boys themselves having chosen their several trades.

3. Two of the weaver-apprentices, I regret to say, have a few days ago left this trade for the present, and taken to the Smithy, because, unfortunately, the Master-weaver, whom we had engaged just before the arrival of the Africans, though trained to European weaving, proved a worthless character, and left a few days ago. Since that time, a Nassick master has been temporarily engaged to instruct our weaver-apprentices, till we get a thoroughly good weaver from some of the German Mission establishments at Mangalore, Tellicherry, or the Southern Maratha Country, as I have applied to our German friends, and hope they will be able to furnish us with a man who is well trained in his craft, and qualified to instruct others in the same. With the arrival of such an individual, I expect that the two boys above mentioned will probably return to weaving, though they at present seem to prefer, the one blacksmith's work, the other carpentry. The other boys steadily continue each with the trade he has originally chosen, and, on the whole, take an interest in their respective trade. I have ordered them to produce, each in his line, some specimen of work, from which a judgment may be deducible as to his progress in the trade.

4. Since I wrote the preceding sentence (which I did yesterday) the boys have brought me pieces of work which they have made in the course of the last few days. The blacksmiths have made, one of them a nice padlock band for a box; the other two each of them, a large nail. One of the carpenters has made a small box 6 inches long by 2½ inches wide and 2 inches high, and a small teak-wood table, round, 8 inches high and the same in diameter. Another has made a wooden cup, hollowed out; another a child's rattle. The weavers have brought me some tape of their making. These articles were submitted to the Overseer's judgment according to which I have ranked them in the accompanying list, regarding their proficiency in trade, and they are kept in my study for comparison with their future productions, to show their progress, or otherwise, in their respective crafts.

5. Both the accompanying papers (the tabular statement as well as the somewhat detailed account of their persons and antecedents) may show you the interest which I take in them. Having myself spent several of my best years in Africa when labouring for twelve years in the Church Missionary Society's Mission in Abyssinia, I cannot but take the greatest interest in everything that relates to Africa, and consider myself as highly privileged to have this African Asylum brought within the sphere of my labours. On this account I have taken some time to examine the previous history of each of these boys—their nationalities; in what manner they, each of them, were separated from their native homes and connexions, lost their liberty, and recovered it again by the helping hand of Christian England. This history of these boys is full of interest in whatever way you may regard it. But if we can succeed, by the blessing of God, to be instrumental in preparing some of them for future service for the good of their own country, its enlightenment and regeneration, we shall look with double interest upon their history, when seeing how Providence has overruled even slavery and slave-trade for good. The history of William Jones, one of two African boys now here, sent to us by the Rev. G. Deimler, Bombay, which history, as drawn up by himself at my request, is very remarkable in this respect. Allow me to observe that it is entirely his own composition, nor did I make the least suggestion to him. But when I examined the other boys, whose statement I took down from their lips, I asked W. Jones also to tell me his history; and when he had done so, I was so struck with the highly remarkable character of it, that I thought it best to ask him to write it down himself exactly as he had told it me. The boy feels deeply for his native country, and especially for his mother, from whom he was treacherously separated by his wily step-uncle, who treated him kindly, but sold him into slavery; yet the boy adores the mercy of God for having brought him over to this country in order to become acquainted with the Gospel,—to experience its blessed truth, and now is anxious to prepare himself, by every means which is here given him, for future service in the evangelisation and civilisation of his country. He has been apprenticed a blacksmith, and his companion, Ishmael Semler, a carpenter.

6. As to the *nationalities* of these Africans, out of the twenty-seven (one of whom died 27th December last), seven are *Wahiao* (Sing. Mhiāo), a people inhabiting the country near lake Niāsa opposite Kiloa, one of the most fruitful sources (with or excepting the Golla country) of the East African slave trade. This is not Captain Speke's lake, which is further north. There are *Maquas*, a negro tribe, between Kiloa and the Wahiāo. Seven are *Gallas* of different tribes, chiefly Metchas, from the banks of the Abyssinian Nile, the Blue River or Abāī. Three of them could not tell me the names and places of their nation or tribe, and the remaining seven are individuals of so many different nationalities along the coast between Cape Delgado and Barava. One of these is a *Masika*, opposite Zanzibar, where the Church Missionary Society has a Mission, which just now is attended with much success, after seventeen years of patient labours under great difficulties and trials.

7. *Management of the African Asylum.*—Up to the middle of June, Mr. R. Wainright, formerly an Artillery Serjeant, had the charge of the boys under my own and Mrs. Isenberg's superintendance; when he left, they were placed under our Native Catechist, Mr. Sorabji Kharsetji. The messman of our Native Orphanage supplies them with good food,—three meals a day. Their messing, clothing, and bedding is under our own and Sorabji's inspection. My dear wife, assisted by the Mistress of the Female Orphanage, takes great care in keeping them well supplied with good and clean clothes. At six A. M. the sound of the gong wakes them; they rise, sing a morning hymn, bathe, dress, air their beds, clean their bedrooms, and then the school-boys are allowed to play till the Church-bell, at 8 o'clock, calls the whole establishment together for short morning prayer. Whenever it can be managed, the apprentices have a Marathi class from 7 to 8; this, however, has suffered frequent unavoidable interruptions. After morning prayer follows breakfast. At half-past 8 the Karkhana-gong calls the apprentices to their work, at which they stay till 1 P. M., when half-an hour is allowed them for dinner; from dinner they return to their work till half past 5 o'clock. Between 5 and 6 is allowed them for recreation; at 6, supper; at 7, evening devotion. From 7½, till 9, Mr. Sorabji has an English class, at which all the Africans, except the youngest, who earlier go to sleep, attend.

The school-boys during the day attend the Marathi school twice, with the Orphanage boys and those of our village. School-hours are from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 5 P. M.

8. I am thankful to say we have not experienced the least difficulty from the mixture between these Africans and our Native Christians; no disagreements between the races; on the contrary, much mutual benefit has resulted from their close connexion. The greater energy of the Africans has, to a certain extent, roused the feebler Indians, who on their part, are exercising a somewhat softening and polishing influence on the more uncouth sons of Ham.

9. Regarding the *health* of our African boys, I am thankful to say that on the whole they had suffered little—at all events not more in proportion, I think rather less, than the natives of the country. I must not omit this opportunity of expressing my deep sense of the favour which our benevolent Government have conferred upon the whole of this station by allowing the Town Hospital Assistant to visit our patients daily, and to supply them with the necessary medicines. The favour which our benevolent Government has thus kindly shown to us emboldens me to ask for another, and you will have a claim on the deepest gratitude of the Africans' Asylum, and of the Karkhana in which they are trained, if you will kindly recommend my humble request to the Honourable the Governor in Council. The Industrial Institution being as yet comparatively new, having been commenced only in 1856, and being designed for training a large number of orphans besides these Africans, and giving employment to another good number of men, who, by having turned from Hindooism to Christianity, have been expelled from their respective castes, thereby lost their livelihood, has not yet been able to pay itself entirely. At present our stores are much reduced, and our funds are very low. By the help of contributions we have received from friends, we have nearly succeeded in paying off a debt of 5,000 Rupees, which the Rev. W. S. Price had by degrees borrowed for the purpose of having a floating Capital; but most of the stores bought for that sum have been expended without having been replaced, the waste having been greater than the profit. To borrow again, in order to obtain the necessary stores, would be most injurious to the Karkhana; so I would be exceedingly obliged to you, Sir, if you would kindly recommend to Government to make us a grant of, say 1,000 Rupees; this would relieve us from our present difficulty, and enable us to work with greater ease and to more advantage.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient Servant,

CHARLES WILLIAM ISENBERG,
Resident Missionary C. M. S., and Superintendent of the various Institutions at Sharanpoor near Nassick.

Statement concerning the nine African boys in the Industrial Institution.

1. *Philip Wilson*, a short, stout youth, 5¼ feet high, about 16 years of age. He is intelligent and eager to learn. His conduct is satisfactory, and he exerts a good influence upon the other boys. Before the arrival of William Jones and Ishmael Semler, two other African boys, whom the Rev. G. Deimler sent here in April, Philip was looked upon as the leader of the African working boys; since then, W. Jones has divided the leadership with him, having some educational advantage over Philip.

Philip's history, as far as I learnt it from him, is as follows:—He is a native of *Mhiāo* (plural *Wahiāo*) of the Wahiāo country, north of Lake Waniassa. W. Jones, J. Semler, and Thomas Smith are his country boys. Both of his parents were living when he was made a slave. A man from Kiloa took him away by stealth, while he was playing in the field, and carried him to his own country near Kiloa. He kept him one year with him, and he and his wife treated him as their own child, having no children of their own. After some time, he went with these people to Kiloa, and thence to Zanzibar. Here his master died. The widow, not being able to support Philip, made him over to an Arab merchant. With him he stayed for about another month at Zanzibar. Then his new owner put him into a boat with many other African boys (Andrew Powell being one of them) in order to send them to Arabia. They came to a place (*Limgi*) on the coast of Arabia, "where the British Government had given strick orders not to allow slaves to be sold, and stationed their ship to catch slavers." From Limgi he was taken up by an English steamer and brought to Bombay, where, after two days' stay at the Supreme Court, he was taken into the newly-commenced African asylum. On his arrival at Sharanpoor he chose the blacksmith's profession, and has made a good commencement in his apprenticeship.

2. *Edward Gardner*, a thin and somewhat short boy, 4ft. 5ins. high, of about the same age as the preceding. But neither does he possess the same bodily or mental abilities as Philip Wilson, nor is he so cheerful and diligent in his endeavours to improve. He is of a sourish temper and disposition; however, he appears to be almost the only sufferer from this disposition; that is, he injures himself more than others. He, like Wilson, has taken to the blacksmith's trade. It is difficult to learn from him his history previous to his arrival in Bombay. He says he does not remember the country where he was born; but from W. Jones I learnt that he met him in Zanzibar, and came over with him to Bombay. To Zanzibar Edward had come from Kiloa, which place he had reached in company with many other Africans, but whence and how, &c. he does not remember.

3. *John Arnold*, about the same age, but taller than the preceding boys, 5ft. 2ins., of a fairer complexion, and same mixture of the Negro and Caucasian types which you find in the Abyssinians and the Gallas. He, as well as Peter Price, Simon Price, James Price, and some of the school-boys, are *Gallas* as I found out by asking them Galla words and phrases from Dr. Krapf's Vocabulary and Grammar. Himself does not remember his country; but this he remembers, that his mother died, when he was very young. His father had a garden, whither he went every morning. To this garden John went one day and amused himself by slinging stones, when, about 4 P.M., he saw a great many black people coming to where he was, and his father not being with him, they carried him away to a far country and sold him. Thence he was taken and sold to another country on the sea-coast to a "fair man." With that man he stayed for one year; then his owner sent him to a place on the coast where were Arab ships; those Arabs took him on board and carried him to Limgi. Here he stayed two months, upon which he was taken in an Arab boat to sea again; but soon after they caught sight of an English ship, when the captain, in order not to lose all, quickly distributed his slaves on two small boats and despatched them in different directions,—John and another African remaining in the principal boat, which, with all that was upon it, was taken by the captain of the English ship to Bassadore. Here he stayed four months, after which he was taken to Muscat, from whence, after two days' stay, he was carried by the same ship, with William Jones, to Bombay. He is apprenticed as a carpenter, which business he likes, and has made pretty good progress in it. Is on the whole a good boy, but has occasional fits of peevishness.

4. *Andrew Powell* is a *Mindi*; had his parents when he was taken away from his home. This occurred while he was playing, when two thieves kidnapped him, and took him with them to Kiloa, where they sold him to an Arab, who, after two days' stay, took him on board his boat and carried him to Zanzibar. Here he stayed with the same owner for about two months; thence he was taken in the same boat, with Philip Wilson, to Muscat. He is apprenticed as a blacksmith, and is a good-natured boy. About 15 years old; 5ft. 3ins. high.

5. *Peter Price* is a Galla of the Kullo tribe, South West Abyssinia near the shores of the Abay or Blue River (Abyssinian Nile). Had both his parents when he left. Once, while he was playing, two men on horse-back came up to him. One of them said, 'Your father wants you.' He: "Where is my father?" One of them pointed in a certain direction, took him behind him on horse-back, and rode away with him to Alinambah—the slave market of Shoa, and the place where foreign merchants dealing with the king of that country are detained while transacting business with the king or with his subjects. Those thieves pretended that Peter Price's father was there when they took him thither. (On my asking Peter what men they were who had thus kidnapped him, he said they were like Arabs. I suppose they were Danakil of the plain. At Alinamba Peter met many boys, amongst others, James Price (whose history I did not get just now, as he is suffering from a swollen leg). There he stayed two months, after which they went to the Ittoo (a Galla tribe inhabiting a part of the country between the Hawash River and the coast of Zeyla and Berbera). Thence they went to Addeze, which, I believe, is Ararge or Harrar—a large city, known from Captain Burton's journey. Here he stayed about one year, and met with Simon Price. From Addeze they were taken to Zeyla, where an Arab took them on board a boat with many other children, saying he would take them to his home and make them his children. Not far from Zeyla, they came up with an English vessel, which seeing, they tried to frighten these Africans by saying these English would "eat them up." They were all taken on board the English ship and carried to Bassadore, where they stayed six or seven months. Here they had to suffer from small-pox and were vaccinated. Then they were taken on board a "big English ship" to Bombay, where "the Constable" took them up and soon placed them at the Indo-British Institution. This was in 1858. Peter has taken to weaving; is a good boy, with only occasional fits of fretfulness; about 15 years old; 5 feet 4½ inches high.

6. *Simon Price* is a *Galla* of the *Mêtcha* tribe and country, on the banks of the Abai in South-West Abyssinia. A little younger than Peter Price, perhaps 14 years of age. His parents once left him at home, and went to some distance to Agallo; he subsequently went to join them there and stayed with them one year. When setting out for their return to Metcha, they were attacked by robbers on the road. Parents and relatives made their escape, leaving the boy in the robber's hands. The Metcha king interfered in vain in his behalf with the Agallo people: they kept and sold him to a man who took him to Alinamba. There he stayed one month. Thence he was taken to the Ittee country where he stayed only one day. Thence to Addeze (Hurrur), where he met with Peter Price, with whose subsequent history up to the present his own was identified. He is an intelligent boy and promising. He has chosen the trade of a carpenter. Is 5 feet 3 inches high.

7. *James Price*, a *Galla* lad, 4 feet 11½ inches high, about fourteen years of age, of very good disposition, very prepossessing and promising, though not very active and somewhat inclined to self-indulgence. As he suffered from a swollen leg when I got the history of the rest of the boys, I was not able to get his past history. This much I can say, that he is a Galla, and came part of his way with Peter Price and Simon Price to Bombay. He also has been apprenticed to our weaver, and gives satisfaction in his learning.

8. *Thomas Smith*, a short and robust boy, 4 feet 6½ inches, of the same age as the preceding, full of good nature and good humour, and diligent in learning his trade, which is carpentry, though not of a literary turn and rather behind in elementary book knowledge. He is of the same nationality as Philip Wilson, *i. e.* a *Mhyao*. His parents were living when he was taken. Once when he was in the jungle, a man from Mozambique came and took him with him and sold him to a Makua for twenty bags of rice. Five months later, the same man (the thief) bought him back again and took him to Kiloa, and thence to Zanzibar. At Zanzibar, his owner, after six months' stay, sold him for Rs. 50 to an Arab, who took him by boat into his own country. There Thomas stayed with his new master for one month, until an English vessel came and took him to Bassadore, from whence, after having stayed there for eight months, he and a great many other boys were taken up and conveyed by steamer to Bombay.

9. *Joakim Kleinknecht*, a lad about 13 years of age, 4 feet 9½ inches high. He was, according to his statement, born at Mozambique. Once, while digging in the field, Arabs came and took him away to Zanzibar. His master again returned to Mozambique; thence to Kiloa; thence he started for Arabia, where he continued for two years. After this, he was taken towards Muscat, but they fell in with an English ship which captured them, upon which they were brought to Bombay, where he was admitted into the African Asylum, 1853. This boy is the least promising of all these Africans, though there is no reason to despair even of him.

Statement concerning 17 African boys not yet admitted into the Industrial Institution but attending School.

1. *Richard Isenberg*, a fine *Galla* boy, 4f. 11 ins. high, 12 years of age, arrived in Bombay in 1858, and was admitted into the Indo-British Institution, together with Simon, Peter, and James Price, and with Charles and William Isenberg. Richard is a native of the Metcha country. When leaving his home, his parents were living. He was kidnapped while he was playing in his father's garden. The thieves took him into a house about one mile distant from that of his parents. Thence they conveyed him during the night; but other people took him from the first kidnappers, and brought him to another place, where he stayed for a month. He does not remember the names of those places. At the last mentioned place he was sold to Arabs, who wanted to take him to Arabia, but he was rescued by an English cruizer, which took him, together with the above-mentioned boys, to Bombay. This boy is one of great promise. Though not of sprightly genius, his talents are good and he duly cultivates them. He is dutiful, pious, diligent in learning, and interests himself in the well-being of his school-fellows. He is the leader of the African school-boys, all of whom are attached to and respect him. *Attainments in learning.*—He speaks and reads English tolerably well, writes well enough for the short time he has been learning. In arithmetic he is at Simple Division. He has made a small beginning in Geography. In Marathi, which he only began since his arrival at Sharanpoor (*i.e.* last December), he has made good progress, so as to read and understand tolerably well, and has a good Marathi handwriting.

2. *William Isenberg*, a *Galla* boy, 4ft. 3ins. high, 10 years of age. One day, while staying with his parents, when playing in the water, a thief came and took him away far off to his house, where he was kept about six days, and then delivered over (sold, I suppose) to Arabs, who intended to take him to Arabia; but an English ship rescued him. There he met Richard Isenberg and other of his present companions. He is a good-natured, gentle boy, learns pretty well, though he is considerably behind Richard Isenberg except in arithmetic, in which he has advanced to Simple Multiplication.

3. *Charles Isenberg*, likewise a *Galla* boy, of the same age as William Isenberg.

4. *Samuel Isenberg* is a Mulka boy, 4ft. 5ins. high, about 11 years old, a native of the coast near Zanzibar. While playing with a number of boys he was, together with them, taken away by a robber party of Masitoes, who, wearing no clothes had covered their faces with leather masks, with large openings for the eyes in order to frighten them. They took the boys to a house close to their own, as they probably killed the parents. Thence they took them to another place (whether Zanzibar or what else he could not tell). From thence they conveyed them to Arabia, where falling in with an English vessel, they were rescued, and forwarded to Bombay. He is a promising boy. In arithmetic rather weak, not beyond Simple Addition.

5. *John Wainwright* is a *Mhiao*, 10 years old. Father and mother went to another country; during their absence he was, with many other boys and girls, taken away by a robber party, and carried to a place where they were sold to Arabs, who put him together with Reuben Kharsetjee and other of our boys, on board a native boat. The rest of his history is given in Reuben's below. He is a quiet and dutiful little boy. In arithmetic he is in Simple Addition.

6. *Isaac Wainwright* is a *Mhiao* boy, about 11 years old; his father had gone to a great distance, when a man came into their house while the mother was asleep, and took him away. He did not cry till they were far away from his parents' house. The man took him to another country, where he stayed for some time; after this he was sold to men who took him to their country by land; at last he came to the sea-coast. There he was discovered by some "gentlemen" who sailed in a boat near the coast, and came by night and took him on board and sailed to Bassedo. "where they caught that Arab boat and tied it behind the English ship," on board which he was put with other Africans, and where he went with Reuben, Joseph, and many other boys. (That which in this paragraph is in [" "] are the boys own words. Not very intelligible, I could get no farther explanation from him.)

7. *Joseph Wainwright* is a *Mhiāo*, 4ft. 2½ins. high, of about 11 years of age. Had his parents when he left his country. He was taken in war between the Wasito and the Whiao. He and his brothers ran away because they liked to see other countries. They came first to Wangindo, who spoke a different language from his own. There he stayed one week, then went to Zanzibar, having been sold from place to place,—price Rs. 12 worth of cloth. At Zanzibar they were sold to an Arab, who took them to Arabia. An English boat took them to Bassedo where they were put into a large English steamer which conveyed them to Bombay.

8. *Jacob Wainwright* is a *Mhiāo*, 4ft. 1½ in. high, about 10 years old. He was sold by his parents to people who took him to Kiloa. Here he was put into a boat which took him to Zanzibar, where he stayed "very long." Thence he was taken to Arabia, where some Arab boat took him to Bassedo. There he was taken on board an English ship which took him to Bombay.

9. *Benjamin Dowman* about 8 years old 3ft. 2¼ins. high, from Zalla (?). He became a cripple while in Bombay, where a negligent nurse let him fall from her arms. He attends school, and is a good boy, but a constant sufferer from pain and great weakness in the spine.

10. *Richard Dowman* a *Makua*, 4ft. 3¾ins high, about 10 years old. His parents and his brother maintained him, and the Arabs took him and his brother to Bassedo.

Reuben Kharsetjee, *Mhiao*, 4 ft. 7 ins., about 12 years old. His parents went to fetch Butala (a certain fruit—Indian corn,) when the Masak came and killed them, while himself was at home with his sheep, horned cattle, and with his little sister. The latter cried exceedingly when this occurred, and himself was in a great perplexity what to do, not being bigger at that time than Richard Rutton now is. The Masaka caught him and took him to Zanzibar and sold him to an Arab for twelve cloths. Stayed their seven weeks; then was taken to Constant, then to Bushire. There he remained for about two years. From thence he was taken by steamer to Kurrachee, and from thence was carried to Goa, where he, with his brothers Sangol and Inladi, stayed seven weeks with Captain Twinham. From thence he went by steamer to Bombay, when he was admitted (May 1859) into the African Asylum. His former name was Eotuana. His two brothers are serving on board the steamer *Victoria*.

12. *James Rutton* is a boy of about 10 years of age, 4 feet 8½ inches, high. He belongs to the *Wangindo* tribe, who live not far from the Wahiao. His father and mother were dead; he lived with his brother and sister. The masito caught him while he was by himself playing with flowers. They took him to Kiloa, and sold him to an Arab, with whom he stayed seven days. Then he was put on board an Arab boat, which took him to a place near Zanzibar, whence, after ten days' stay, he was taken to Arabia and to Bassedo; there he was put on board an English ship and taken to Bombay in August 1859.

13. *Richard Rutton*, a *Mtindo* boy, 3 feet 8¼ inches high, remember scarcely anything of his former history; is about 8 years old.

14. *Benjamin Rutton*, said to be a *Mahna*, 3 feet 8¼ inches high, and about 8 years, does not remember his previous history.

15. *Karabash Rutton*, about 13 years old, and 4 feet 9¾ inches high. He is a *Mutndi*, of a tribe which inhabits the country between the Whiao and Lake Waniassa. A large horde of Masitoes invaded the country where he lived with his parents; they killed his mother; the father escaped; himself was taken and carried away to the Wasito country, where he stayed six days. Then they sold him to an individual, who sold him again to an Arab at Langadj. That Arab took him to Kiloa, where he stayed one year. Thence he was taken to Muscat, and sold to an Armenian, who gave him his name Karabash. There he stayed a long time, after which they went to Kurrachee. From thence the Armenian again went with him to sea, when they encountered an English ship, which took and liberated him and carried him to Bombay, where he was admitted into Mrs. Jerrom's Orphanage in 1857. He is a quiet, well-behaving boy, of ordinary talents.

16. *Henry Williams*, a *Mhiāo*, about 12 years of age, 3ft. 11¾ ins. high. He had his parents when leaving his country. Once, when his father was absent, a party of Masitos assailed them. Four of those robbers drove him and his mother away and carried them first to a house on the road, and then to their own place far away. There they stayed one day; then they sold him to an Arab, who took him to his house on the sea-coast. Here he stayed two days, after which they took him to another place, the name of which he does not remember. There he stayed till mid-night, when he was put on board an Arab boat, which took him he does not remember the place where to, nor does he remember anything that occurred to him since then, till he found himself safe and happy on board an English vessel which conveyed him to Bombay, where he was received into the African Asylum at the Indo-British Institution in September 1856. He has made a good use of his stay there, as well as here, having made good progress in elementary learning in English and in Marathi. He is a well-behaved boy.

17. *Richard James* is a *Maqua*, about 11 years of age, 4ft. 1½-in. in height. His parents were dead, and he was living with his brothers, when he was kidnapped by Masitoes, who sold him to Arabs. The latter took him to their own country. Thence he was taken on board an English vessel, which brought him to Bombay, where he was admitted into the African Asylum in September 1856. The evil of quarrelling and giving way to passion is sadly exhibited in this boy's conduct, though he is of such tender age. On Christmas-day, the inmates of our Orphanage and African Asylum had a happy day. After the cheering solemnities of the morning, they received Christmas presents in the shape of clothes, and were feasted, and the whole of our establishment partook of the general hilarity spread over the whole. On the subsequent evening, this boy got up a quarrel with another little African, George Kharsetji, kicked him, and gave him some hard blows on the stomack, which occasioned the rupture of some internal blood-vessels, consequent vomiting of blood, with much internal pain, not relieved by medical help which was attempted, and early in the morning of the 27th the poor boy was reduced to a corpse. Richard expressed great, and I trust sincere sorrow, when he saw the dire effects of his passion, and I am happy to say his general conduct since then has been more gentle and quiet.

Self History.

The Sultan of the country where I lived had a brother. These two brothers lived separately from their father, who lived at a country called Coomacunda, and found different settlements for his two sons and one for himself. As the brothers lived far from another, it happened upon a time the eldest brother went and borrowed from the younger brother something of which I can make no idea what it was. Accordingly the time came when the thing lent was to be demanded from the eldest brother, and at that time he had nothing to pay the lender; day after day he was urged to pay, but had nothing in hand then to pay. It happened once upon a time the younger brother caught the beloved wife of the Sultan and took her away to his own country. The Sultan at this time did not know what to do as to how he will be able to get his wife again. Accordingly he thought in his mind that by giving me to his brother, as I was a step-son of his, through his marriage to my mother, I might be favoured by him and bring his wife back and keep me in her stead till he goes to *Woomahsha* in order to get slaves, through which he may give the slaves and get me back again. My mother was sorry at this, though for a moment, because she knew that I was not going among the strangers but among the nearest relations, and I sorrowfully wished my mother and brother a welcome. I thought of seeing them again, though my real father died while I was young. When my step-father came from *Woomahsah* he did not directly come to his brother and take me back, but came over to *Keelnah*, where they come yearly to sell slaves. By the father's brother I was treated kindly, and was regarded with every outward respect by every one who knew me, and I lived with him about eight or ten months. As my step-father did not directly come to take me, his brother thought that it was useless of keeping me till my step-father comes from *Keelnah* to his country. Accordingly he took me and brought me to Keelnah, where my step-father was. Here I met my father and all his subjects with him, and my father's brother feared that if he went in the same house where my father was, they would steal me by night and he would lose me, so he lived far from him. My father knew all this, that I was brought over to be sold, and he tried by every mode in his power to get me back from his brother, but his brother would not give me up, and informed my father that it was too late for him to get me any more, because that was not the place where they agreed to pay each other. Every day my father used to see me with tears, and he tried and borrowed some other things from his friends in order to pay for me, but his brother would not consent to that, and about one o'clock in the night my father's brother sold me to an Arab, and told him remove me quick as possible to Zanzibar, and from thence I lost my mother and a brother at home and saw my father no more to the present day. Before I was brought to *Keelnah* I fell into many persons' hands through my father's brother, wherever he used to take me with him for visiting different friends and relations. In Zanzibar for above one and a half month my master took me round to sell me, but no one bought me. From Zanzibar I was taken to be sold at *Oozeegooah* with many others. Here many were sold, but I escaped from their hands, and I was not sold because no one wished to buy me. From *Oozeegoah* we went to near *Cohoonialamazee*, all in these places for to be sold, but no one bought me, and I was brought again to *Oozeegooah*, and from Oozeegooah to Zanzibar. Here I stayed about four months; again started for *Muscat* under *Arabs*, and finally was caught by the English at Muscat at one in the night, and was safely conveyed to the land next day, where I and about forty or fifty others lived till the English ship came and brought us to *Bombay*. Had my uncle given me again to my father, I would not have the opportunity of enjoying the privileges which I now do enjoy in the Christian land. Yet I am not the worse, but the better. Cruelly did the other fellow-creatures suffer who came with me from my country, but I was free as a master of them, who inflicted the pains on the other through my uncle, who, though he sold me, yet he was kind enough to me—little inferior to my parents. O! every day nearly I think of my country, and I see my country spiritually where I lived, and all other places I trodded upon: it is open before me more than what Bombay is now.

The above is written by William Jones at my request—written in haste, and uncorrected. The writer is 5 feet 4 inches high, and about 17 years old.

C. W. ISENBERG.

Sharanpoor, near Nassick, 19th July 1861.

History of Ishmael Semler.

Ishmael Semler was, together with William Jones, sent by the Rev. G. Deimler in Bombay to our Karkhana in Sharanpoor in April 1861. He belongs to the same tribe as W. Jones, Philip Wilson, and six other of our African boys. He is 5t. 2ins. in height, and about 16 years of age. There was war in his country between the Sultan of the Wahiao and that of Waniassa, during which Ishmael was taken captive, his father having escaped. Ishmael was carried away by his captors to Waniassa and sold. The man who bought him, sold him to a Mhiao, with whom he lived about two years. When his owner died. The relatives of the deceased sold Ishmael to a *Makuba* man, with whom he remained about three years, until he knew the Makuba language well. He was then a very little boy, and was well treated by his master. From thence he was taken and sold, along with 400 adult slaves, to people called Matipan, who are fair, long-haired, and said to be cannibals. (I asked Ismael whether he had seen them kill a man and eat his flesh? to which he replied, that he had seen them boil flesh in large vessels on the fire, but he had not seen where that flesh was taken from.) After a short stay there, he was taken to Mozambique, and made to do work on board ship, until a boatman at the town of Mozambique bought and afterwards sold him to a Mussulman sea captain, who took him, first to Cape Twent, and then to Waniamban. There he stayed three years, working as a toddy man. From thence he returned to Mozambique, from whence after one month's stay, he sailed to Bombay, where he, with twenty others, was taken to the Supreme Court and examined, and four months later was placed into the African Asylum, from whence he and William Jones were, with the Rev. R. B. Cousens' consent, removed and placed under the Rev. G. Deimler's care in 1858.

C. W. ISENBERG.

No. 384 OF 1862.—EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

To E. I. HOWARD, Esq.,
Director of Public Instruction.

SIR,—In reply to Mr. Coke's letter No. 2679, dated the 30th April last, I am directed to inform you that, as the application for a grant of Rs. 1,000 was made by the Superintendent of the African Asylum at Nassick in December last, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that its necessity has probably been since obviated by the grant of an Apprentice fee of Rs. 50 for each boy.

R. [illegible],
Officiating Under-Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 11th September 1862.

EXPORTATION OF GRAIN FROM THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, dated 19th September 1862.

Read the following papers:—

Letter from Mr. W. D'Oyly, Collector of Ahmednuggur, to Mr. W. Hart, Revenue Commissioner, S. D., dated 28th August 1862, No. 1181.

Under No. 1837, 21st December 1861, Mr. Tytler addressed you on the subject of the prohibition to the exportation of grain from the Nizam's Dominions, and in reply he was informed by Government (No. 281, 25th January 1862) that "the question must await the instructions of the Government of India, to whom Colonel Davidson has made a report." A short time ago I again addressed the Resident on the subject, and was informed in reply that "the Governor General of India in Council, in reply to the reference relative to the order of the Nizam's Government prohibiting the export of all grain from within its territory, recognized the authority of the Nizam to issue such an order, and has refrained from interference."

2. At the time when the reference was made by Mr. Tytler to the Bombay Government there was a plentiful supply of grain in the country, and it was selling at ordinary rates. Such, however, is not now the case the stock of grain in the British territories has run low, while, owing to the failure of the Khurreef crop, it is selling at almost famine prices. In the bordering Nizam's districts there is a large accumulation of grain, which can find no market. Under these circumstances, I have again written to the Resident to urge the Nizam's Government to remove the prohibition, at least as regards the Districts which border upon this Collectorate. The subjects of the Nizam would gladly export into these Districts, if allowed to do so, and a certain quantity of grain is smuggled across the border, but the amount which finds its way into the market in this manner is not sufficient to afford much relief. Under these circumstances, I would beg you to move the Bombay Government to support the application which I have made to the Resident.

If retaliation were sought, the supply of salt might easily be cut off from the Nizam's Dominions.

3. I have stated above that the stock of grain in the Collectorate is running low: the crops last year were above the average, but a large quantity of grain was exported to Poona and elsewhere, and the supply that now remains in the Collectorate is not supposed to be sufficient for more than 6 or 8 months consumption.

4. In the 14 Deshee Tallookas of this Collectorate the Khurreef crop has proved a total failure. The fall up to the present time in some Districts has been less than 3 inches, and the average fall has been less than 8 inches, of which more than half fell within the first fortnight in June, and was of little benefit in July and August, the two months on which the Khurreef crops depend. It may be said that, with the exception of one or two heavy showers, no rain has fallen; consequently not more than ⅛th of the Khurreef land has been sown, and the yield of the land which has been sown will be very small. In the four Western Districts matters are reported to be much better, but it is not probable that they will produce any surplus of grain for exportation.

5. From this it will be seen how important it is that supplies of grain should be imported into the Collectorate. In Candeish and Sholapoor the crops are said to be bad, and probably there will be no surplus. Poona will consume all its own grain. From Guzerat grain can only be imported at prices which will place it beyond the reach of poor people. It is, therefore, from the adjoining districts of the Nizam that relief must be looked for.

6. From the above statement I have no wish to raise the alarm that a famine is upon us. No such season as the present, however, has been experienced since 1845. Cattle are dying in large numbers, the ordinary small stocks of grain are becoming exhausted, and numbers of persons are living on charity. Nevertheless, there may still be a good Rubbee crop, which will suffice for the wants of the country. A fall of 10 inches is due on the average fall of the next two months, and even half that amount, if favorably distributed, would secure a good crop, labor would be in demand, and the stocks of grain which are now hoarded would be thrown into the market. Should this after-fall unhappily fail, most extensive aid will be required from Government, and I think it right to give timely notice of the fact.

Memorandum from Mr. W. Hart, Revenue Commissioner, S. D., to Government, dated 30th August 1862, No. 2123.

Submitted for the consideration of Government, in continuation of the letter from this Office No. 2098, dated 28th August 1862.

RESOLUTION.—The Revenue Commissioner should be asked to keep Government informed of the prospects of the season, and of any remedial measures he can suggest.

2. Copies should be sent to the Government of India and Secretary of State, with an intimation that, though Government see no reason as yet to apprehend a famine, the scarcity and dearness of food, unless rain falls, will be such as to cause great distress and much loss of revenue, and to require some aid from Government to the very poor, regarding which the Government of India will be again addressed in a few days.

Ordered that copies of the above be forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

J. B. PEILE,
Under-Secretary to Government.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

WE learn that the station of Bauleah is now in a most deplorable state, the River Ganges having cut away the Bund, made by Government last year, in a line with the Public Offices: the Court Houses, the Collectorate, the Post Office and the Public Library have all been swept away. The river has cut from above the Collectorate, taking a course inland, clearing away all the public offices, a portion of the town and the gate way of the old Residency, which now stands only some twenty yards from the bank; there is great danger of its falling in when the rivers begin to fall. To raise the private residencies in a line with the jail, the jail itself and half the town, the Municipal Committee put up a small bund, which has done much mischief. A few nights ago the portion of this bund extending westward from the jail well to the cross road in front of our doctor's house, burst; every exertion was used to stop the gap but the torrent was too strong to allow its being closed, and the whole country behind the jail is now inundated. Messrs. Murray and French have been obliged to leave their house, which is two feet under water, as also is the new Kutcha range of court houses, run up by order of the Lieut Governor when he paid the station a visit. Other portions of the bund are very leaky, and if the river continues rising, are likely to burst, causing great loss to Mr. Jennings and the inhabitants of the town.

Beauleah, some twenty years ago was at least one mile from the river and was considered the best and most healthy station in Lower Bengal: it had a beautiful avenue about two miles long; intersected with innumerable good roads; the town was flourishing; the trade was very large. Now it grieves every body to see the general wreck of property which has caused immense loss both to the Government, the private residents, and the townspeople. It is to be hoped that the Lieut. Governor will take steps to remove the station to some safe spot inland and near the old town of Serale, which is now becoming again inhabited as the river drives the inhabitants from its banks.—*Hurkaru, September* 10.

THE Government of Bengal, we hear, has requested the opinion of the Judges of the High Court as to whether the appointment of Baboo Sumbhoonanth Pundit, as Officiating Senior Pleader, as well as other temporary arrangments, which had been consequent on the death of Baboo Ramaparsad Roy, should now be made permanent. A rumour, however, has lately been afloat to the effect, that the Chief Justice, who it is said, entertains a high opinion of the professional abilities of Baboo Sumbhoonauth, has nominated or intends to nominate him to the vacant Judgeship of the said Court.—*Id.*

WE are informed that it is contemplation to build a Grand Arsenal for Central India on the site of the village of Kirkee, to which the Ordnance stores of every description from the Poona, Ahmednuggur, and Belgaum Arsenals will be removed.—*Deccan Herald, September* 19.

LOCAL.

MR. JUSTICE COUCH will preside at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court which will commence on the 25th instant. The calendar of prisoners committed for trial is comparatively very light, and the only case of any interest seems to be that of Paymaster Smales.

WE have been requested to contradict the report that the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company have offered a lakh of rupees for the steamer *Tilly*. It seems that the Bombay Steam Navigation Company have not yet been so fortunate as to get such an offer.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE BEEF SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.—On the suggestion of Mr. Watson, Inspector of slaughter-houses, and with the approval of the Municipal Surveyor, the Commissioners have sanctioned the opening of two windows in the front wall of the Beef slaughter-house, one on each side of the gate: the proposed alteration will afford additional light and improve the ventilation of the premises.

THE STATE OF THE ROADS AT KHETWADY.—Two letters were recently addressed to the Municipal Commissioners, by Mr. Ardaseer Bomanjee, complaining of the filthy state of the streets and roads in the Khetwady district. In the second letter it was alleged that some hundreds of cart loads of sweepings had been and still were being thrown on a certain spot of ground alluded to; which had had the effect of increasing the nuisance instead of abating it. The Commissioners ordered that a quantity of earth should be thrown over the sweepings, and that the practice of depositing sweepings thereon, during the monsoon, should be discontinued. This order has since been carried out.

ALBERT MEDICAL AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—We are informed that since the arrival of Mr. Ogbourne from England, the operations of this Company in Bombay have very largely increased, each monthly return of New Business having exhibited a considerable advance upon the preceding one:—We hear the *New Annual Premiums alone*—for August—amounted to about £500:—This is at the rate of £6,000 per annum—(for the Bombay Presidency alone,) and many Companies would be satisfied with such a result for the entire transactions of the year. The *total new Business* of the Albert Medical and Family Endowment (including all its branches) is, however, progressing at the rate of about £40,000 per annum. Such rapid progress as this is, we think, unparalleled in the annals of Life Assurance Companies. The Annual Income of the Company from all sources—now actually exceeds £300,000 or 30 lacs of Rupees.

THE following is a Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in Circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st August 1862:—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total.
Notes in Circulation	2,43,00,000	1,52,00,000	33,00,000	4,28,00,000
Silver Coin Reserve............	1,99,51,139	67,00,000	33,00,000	2,99,51,139
Silver Bullion Reserve	...	85,00,000	...	85,00,000
Government Securities.........	43,48,861	...	...	43,48,861

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M., 20*th September* 1862.

GOA.—Rainy, W.N.
KOLAPORE.—Rainy, S.W.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS TO SHARE IN THE DELHI AND LUCKNOW PRIZE PROPERTIES.

PARTIES having claims on account of themselves, of those who served under them, of the Estates of deceased Officers and Soldiers, or of their Constituents to share in either of the above Prizes are requested to submit them, without further delay, accompanied by the necessary proofs, to the Prize Department of the Examiner's Office, No. 7, Middleton Row, Calcutta.

2. From the absence of the usual Rolls (the Returns during the period of the Mutiny reached very irregularly, and are, in very many cases, altogether wanting) it has been found impossible to compile a List of the parties entitled to share in the Delhi and Lucknow Prizes, and the Adjutant-General's Department has been unable to furnish a List of those entitled to additional shares by reason of their having held staff appointments and commands.

3. The number of persons entitled to share can therefore only be ascertained through the claims, supported by proofs, which are submitted. It is known that many claims have not been sent in (in the case of Corps and Detachments a report has been made to Government), and until the parties of their representatives submit them a final distribution of either the Delhi and Lucknow Prize cannot be made.

4. Each claim sent in must be supported by a Certificate shewing the dates between which the party was present at the operation for which the claim is made.

5. When additional shares beyond those of the Regimental rank of the party are claimed a Certificate from a Staff or Commanding Officer must be attached, shewing the nature of the service and the date on which the claimant took charge and relinquished the duty.

6. When claims are submitted by representatives a Power of Attorney must be sent, and in the case of Estates, when the President of the Committee of Adjustment or the Administrator General does not claim, proof of the party being entitled to administer must be shewn.

7. It has been decided by the Law Authorities that there is no limit to the period during which claims can be submitted. It is therefore necessary to ascertain the number of probable claimants before a final settlement or even a second distribution can be made.

8. The distribution of the Pegu Prize is delayed by the absence of any Rolls of claimants of the Royal Navy. These have long since been applied for.

F. D. ATKINSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Contlr. of Mily. Finance.

MANAGEMENT OF HORSES ON SEA-VOYAGES No. 12.

Inflammation of the Kidneys.

THIS complaint may likewise be classified with our other ones: it is a common disease with horses on land, as hard riding, or driving, will cause it. Still I cannot say that it is a *common* one at sea: though we may here and there meet with a case of the kind: for sudden exposure to wet and cold will sometimes produce it; or if any wet drips upon the loins for any length of time while standing in the stable.

The symptoms of this disease are a constant desire to stale, without being able to void scarcely any; and the little that is voided is dark-coloured or bloody; and, in doing so, the sufferer evinces great pain—and strains himself *very* much. The *early* symptoms are those of fever in general, but the real seat of the disorder quickly exhibits itself. The horse looks anxiously round at his flanks; stands with his hind legs wide apart; at times is somewhat unwilling to lie down; shrinks when his loins are slightly pressed; sometimes a certain degree of heat is there felt; there is a stiffness in the motion of the hind parts which is sometimes considerable. The pulse is quick and hard, full in the early stage of the disease, but rapidly becoming small, yet not losing its hardness. These symptoms clearly indicate that the urinary organs are affected; but they do not distinguish inflammation of the kidneys from that of the bladder. In order to effect this, the hand *when oiled* should be introduced into the rectum. If the bladder is felt full and hard under the rectum, there is inflammation of the neck of it; if it is empty yet on the portion of the intestines *immediately over it* there is more than natural heart and tenderness, there is inflammation of the *body* of the bladder; and if the bladder is empty, and there is no unnatural heat or tenderness, there is inflammation of the kidneys.

I have given these details, in order to point out the method of distinguishing between inflammation of the bladders and kidneys; for the *important* reason that the remedy which in the former we make use of, i. e. *diuretics*), with advantage, is very detrimental to the latter; in so much as "diuaetics" (medicines that increase the secretion of urine) serve, in this instance, only to aggravate the disease, by adding fuel to the fire, to such an extent as to cause the animal's death. Sometimes this disease (kidneys) is attended with symptoms of colic, the horse lying down and rolling; in such case the inflammation, it is probable, has spread to the peritoneal coat of the adjoining bowels. The "Peritoneum" is a thin and soft membrane which encloses all the bowels.

The treatment of this acute kind of inflammation of the kidneys, for such it is, should, in the *first* place, consist of copious bleeding; and a stimulating liniment, composed of hartshorn and oil, should be rubbed on the loins—which should immediately afterwards be covered with a fresh sheep-skin, with the fleshy side under, and renewed, if possible, in twelve or fifteen hours. The effect of the sheep-skin will be to produce a most profuse perspiration, which may occasionally be scraped off. But if the sheep-skins are not procurable, the liniment should be repeated with the addition of a little croton oil (say half a drachm,) or a mustard poultice may be applied to the loins instead; still be it understood, the sheep-skin is far more preferable.

A draught, composed of about four drachms of aloes and a pint or a pint and-a-quarter of linseed oil, should next be given; accompanied by frequent copious injections, both to remove the costiveness, and to act at the same time as an inward fomentation. If the disease is attended with a frequent desire to dung, as well as stale, an anodyne clyster should be thrown up; and if this yield no relief, a little opium may be given by the mouth. No cantharides or turpentine should be administered. If the urgency of the symptoms are not materially abated in the course of six hours or there about, the bleeding should be repeated, and *a scruple* of white hellebore administered twice a day with a few drachms of gum-arabic.

The patient should be warmly clothed, his legs bandaged, and plenty of water *with the chill taken off*, and warm bran mashes allowed him, if he will eat and drink such. The distinction between "copious" "Anodyne" and other kinds of clysters will be given at the conclusion.

Inflammation of the Bladder.

This disease, as alluded to in the last subject, possesses two varieties; viz.—inflammation of the *body* of the bladder, and of its *neck*. The symptoms are nearly the same as those of inflammation of the kidneys, with the exception that there is rarely a total suppression of urine, and there is heat felt in the rectum over the seat of the bladder.

It is an uncommon disease and, it is thought, more frequent in the mare than the horse. It may be produced by irritating medicines—such as cantharides given in the usual way, and by injecting acrid substances into the bladder with a view to promote the disposition to copulate or conjoin. Calcutris,—or stone in the bladder, will also produce this complaint. In inflammation of the neck of the bladder there is the same frequent voiding of urine in *small* quantities, generally appearing in an advanced stage of the disease, and often ending in almost total suppression.

There is also this circumstance, which can never be mistaken by him who will pay sufficient attention to the case, that the bladder is distended with urine, and can be distinctly felt under the rectum. It is a *spasm* of the part closing the neck of the bladder so powerfully that the contraction of the bladder, and the pressure of the muscles, are *unable* to force out the urine therein contained.

In this case, the object to be attempted is sufficiently plain, *the spasm must be relaxed*. The most likely means to effect it therefore, is to bleed largely. Bleeding alone will sometimes succeed, and eradicate the disease. Should this *not* have the required effect, the following mode of abating the spasm must be tried—powdered opium, made either into a ball or drink, (I am more in favor of the *latter* in such instances) should be given every two or three hours; while an active blister is applied externally. The evacuation of the bladder is a very serious and delicate operation to perform, and should be effected through a professional person.

With reference to inflammation of the *body* of the bladder, mischief has occasionally been done by the introduction of cantharides, or other irritating matter, in order to hasten the period of horsing in the Mare. The treatment in this case should be the same as inflamation in the kidneys, with the exception that it is of more consequence that the animal should drink freely of water, or thin gruel.

The symptoms of inflammation of the bladder are easily recognised. There is a considerable degree of fever and quickness of pulse, and a great deal of pain exhibited, the animal looking round to his quarters, and lying down and suddenly rising again. This disease is more dangerous than inflammaon of the kidneys, and, if not checked will in a few days, probably in less than two, terminate fatally.

Back-raking and the frequent administration of injections, and shiny fluids—such as linseed tea, or infusion of gum arabic, should be carefully and *slowly* injected into the bladder; and it would be well if a watery infusion of opium were injected at the same time.

I strongly recommend the advisability of repeating the venesection in eight or ten hours, *if the symptoms have not abated.*

Oily laxatives should be given, so as to relax the bowels without purging them.

When we find the bladder *not* distended, and the patient exhibiting a frequent disposition to stale and but very little urine appearing, we may suspect the existence of a hole in the bladder which permits the urine to flow into the abdomen; and, though this very *rarely* happens (for which we should be thankful), we may anticipate the production of fatal inflamation of the "peritoneum."

In all cases of internal inflammation, I am very strongly opposed to slinging; and therefore recommend that the patients be removed from their respective stalls to the infirmary on the first discovery of their sicknesses and that *every* possible care be taken of them during such and while recovering also.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—FRIDAY, 19TH SEPT

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.

GAMBLING.—Futtay Ali Noorjee and seven other Borahs and two Parsees, were charged with having been found gaming in a common gaming house at Mandavie, with dice and money on Sunday the 14th instant.

Mr. Barton defended the prisoners.

Police Havildar No. 69 stated, that on the 14th instant at about two o'clock in the afternoon, the prisoners were gambling with dice and money on the first floor of a house at Mandavie. Rs. 4-2 were found on the floor and two dice, other money was found on the prisoners' persons.

Police sepoy No. 642 saw the prisoners gambling with dice and money and saw the first prisoner throw the dice.

Mr. Barton said, that the course pursued by the Police in these prosecutions was tyrannical and unjustifiable. Europeans were allowed to play with cards and dice, and therefore he would like to know why natives should be thus persecuted just because they were enjoying an innocent game. The paper which he now put in was, he was told, a raffle paper said to contain the names of the whole of the prisoners, who were merely raffling for some handkerchiefs, and the dice were being thrown in a harmless manner for that purpose. The Police were pursuing a system of espionage and thus endeavouring to add to their funds, by the imposition of fines, and likewise by imprisonment depriving the subject of his liberty.

His Worship said, that for the information of the learned gentleman, he could assure him that not a pice of the money realised by these fines was ever put into the Police funds.

Mr. Barton said, that he had been informed that a memorial praying that the Police may be restricted from interfering with the people in their harmless games and amusements, was to be presented to the Chief Justice at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Judicature: and it was believed that His Lordship would look fully into the matter. The learned gentleman said that he had sufficient evidence to produce to rebut all that had been brought forward by the Police. The whole of the defendants were respectable men and not at all likely to have indulged in the illegal practices with which they were charged. They were some of them merchants of many years standing whose respectability would be proved beyond doubt.

Witnesses were called for the defence, some of whom stated that the defendants were not gambling but raffling for handkerchiefs, when the police took them into custody. Another said that he never knew gaming to be carried on in the house.

His Worship said, that he considered the case was indisputably proved against the whole of the defendants, unless the Police had been guilty of gross perjury. As to alleged respectability of the defendants, it was no uncommon occurrence for men of respectability so far as regarded appearance being brought up for gambling. The learned gentleman with all his professional ability had failed to produce one tittle of evidence in support of the defence he had set up. There had been nothing to show that any raffle had taken place, beyond the miserable exhibit put in, purporting to be a list of the parties who were in the raffle. If Mr. Forjett, in the discharge of his duty, considered that gambling should be put down, he (the Magistrate) was bound to investigate any charge that was brought before him, and to administer the law as he found it. In this case, the prisoners had been proved, on the testimony of trustworthy witnesses, to have been gambling with dice and money. No doubt Mr. Barton had followed the instructions given to him by the attorney's clerk, and therefore there was no blame attributable to him. He had brought forward witnesses who were to prove that the Police did not enter the house, but instead of their doing so they had proved quite the contrary; in fact the defence had never met the charge at all. The Police had satisfactorily proved the case against the defendants, and there was no saying how long they had been carrying on gaming there, as the present was probably the first time that the Police had been able to catch them. As to the defence that they had only been amusing themselves by raffling for five unhemmed handkerchiefs, it was not credible that eight Mussulmen and two Parsees of the appearance of the defendants, would have been so employed. It was not at all probable that the Police had perjured themselves in this case, as they being old officers, knew well that if it could be proved against them what the consequence would be to them, they would render themselves not only liable to be dismissed the force, but to be transported. The evidence of the Police had not been contradicted on any one point, not a word of the defence had been proved. The learned counsel for the defendants was in the hands of the vilest, who would of course instruct him for the purpose of topping up the evidence. There had not been one word in the evidence for the defence that met the charge of gambling and no attempt had been made to show that they had been there for the purpose stated.

Mr. Barton,—No, your Worship, it would be difficult to meet that, when the police came in and pounced upon all the parties, thus precluding all means of rebutting the charge.

His Worship still considered that there had been no attempt made to meet the charge. He believed that all the prisoners were guilty, but as this was the first time that they had been convicted, he would only fine them twenty rupees each.—Fined Rs. 20 each.

ANOTHER GAMBLING CASE.—John Rodrigues, Augustine Mendez, Ignatio Francis and Ignatio Rugg, were charged with having been found gaming in a common gaming house on the 14th instant.

The case was fully proved against the prisoners.

The prisoners had nothing to say in their defence.

His Worship found them guilty and fined them Rs. 5 each.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

Saturday, 20th September 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ., SENIOR MAGISTRATE, OF POLICE AND CAPTAIN W. C. BARKER, I. N., MASTER ATTENDANT AND CONSERVATOR OF THE PORT.)

Mr. Acland for the Captain and owners.

Mr. Sculpthorpe who was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Acland said,—I have taken some twelve or thirteen ships out of harbour since the 30th of June. I cannot say how many during the previous three months. I don't keep any private log-book or memoranda of what took place on board ship. In giving my evidence here on Thursday last I spoke entirely from memory, after looking at the log-book at the office. The log-book at the office gives the time of going on board, the time I was there, and the time when I returned on shore. I know that the port anchor was catted because I never unmoored a ship yet but what I catted the first anchor I got up. That was not my only reason for making the statement. I am positive that the anchor was catted on this occasion. The starboard anchor was at one time left hanging at the hawse pipe. There would be some difficulty in letting that anchor go in a hurry; and that was the reason why the port anchor was kept catted and a range taken of the chain. I do not recollect whether or not the Captain told me that he was going on shore, on the morning of the 30th June to transact business connected with the ship. I heard that the Mate went on shore to Captain Hayman, about some business in reference to the ship *Sultana* on the same morning. I swear that I did not leave the ship soon after they left, and that I was on board during the whole of that day. I remember that the water was smooth and the weather moderate when we were between the light ships. I am positive that the ship did not pitch at all. The *Wadiatool Rahimon* had very bluff bows, they were almost if not quite straight up and down. The anchor hanging at the hawse pipes with a few links of chain out and the ship pitching would not strike against the bows or any other part of the vessel. I am positive of this from the build of the ship. In some ships it might do so with five or six links of the chain below the hawse pipes; such ships would be sharp forward, as they would have more play or more swing. I have never known an instance of an anchor knocking against the bows of a ship when hanging at the hawse pipe. I have never known of such an occurrence under any circumstances. Not even where there have been several links of the chain out. The pea of the anchor touches the bow of the ship when the anchor is close up to the hawse ship. In the *Wadiatool Rahimon* it would not touch the bows if there were five or six links of chain hanging; not even if the ship heaved. If it were hanging out about three links from the hawse pipe, the pea would touch the bow of the ship when she heaved. The port anchor was not used again, from the time it was first weighed, until between 9 and 10 A. M. of the 3rd July; and that was when we were obliged to use both anchors. On the morning of the 1st, when we first weighed, the starboard anchor was lifted close up to the hawse pipe and there it remained until we anchored the second time. When we anchored the second time we let down the starboard anchor first. We had no difficulty about it although in was not catted, because we had plenty of room. On account of the vessel dragging we had to let go the port anchor. There was very little ground swell at that time, a squall drove her down, there was no sea on. I am speaking from recollection while I was on board the ship. I slept in the cabin of the ship on the night of the 30th June, the captain was there all the time. I turned in a little after about half-past eight o'clock or nine. When we weighed anchor the second time, on the 1st of July, we weighed the port anchor first and hove short with the starboard anchor, and after weighing it hove it close up to the hawse pipe. It was not catted because we had not time to do so. On that occasion I superintended the weighing of the anchor. It is the pilot's duty to look after them until they are clear of the ground, after which they have nothing to do with them, it is then the chief officer's duty to look after them. It is not a Pilot's duty to see them catted or fished or brought up to the hawse pipe. I prevented the anchor from being catted on the second day on account of my wanting the men to get all ready for staying ship. I left the ship at 5-30. P.M. on that day. I always exceed my duty, when I cannot cat the anchor, by going forward to see that it is close up to the hawse pipe to prevent it knocking about; if it did knock about it would do very little damage, that damage would be a small chafe on the sides of the ship such as taking the point off, if so much. I do this because I do not like to hear the anchors knocking about, and not for the damage they would do. I told the chief officer to cat the port anchor, he reported to me when it was done. This is all I know about it. When we were heaving the harbour on the first occasion the port anchor was catted by the gunner as he was the only officer or board, he told me when it was done and with that I was satisfied. When I tell the chief officer to cat the first anchor after it is out of the ground, I consider I have done my duty; after it is catted it is my place to go forward and see that there is a proper range of cable and that the anchor is all clear. After the second anchor is clear from the ground I have no further duty to perform as regards it. I will undertake to swear that the Captain or the Mate, on the 30th June, made no application to me to be allowed to cat either of the anchors. I cannot say whether or not any application was made to me by the master or mate in reference to either of the anchors on the 30th June. I will swear that on the 30th of June, after I had retired to the cabin, the Captain did not ask me whether it would not be better to cat the anchor as it would then be ready to let go. I did not answer that I would let it go from the stopper. It is a common thing to stopper the chain when the anchor is at the hawse pipe, the effect of which is to keep the anchor close up at the hawse pipe. The shackle of the anchor is brought up close to the hawse pipe. There is no difficulty in letting go the anchor when there is plenty of room. When stoppered, so as to give time to cast the stopper off, there is more so. On the second day, the 1st July, I ordered the mate to cat the port anchor, and it was done, and as to the other an application was made by the chief officer to be allowed to cat the anchor, he gave no reason, and I told him "no, I had no time." That was the only application, to the best of my belief, that was made to me about the anchors. I was not on deck on the 1st July, it is possible that the well might have been sounded while I was not on deck; it is not at all possible that it could have been sounded without my knowledge, as I only left the poop once to go forward; that was while the ship was underweigh. I was in the cabin on the morning of the 1st July about two hours, between 8 and 11 o'clock. There was nothing to prevent the well being sounded by any one at that time. I had known the ship before I went on board this time. I don't know that considerable repairs had been done to the ship. I must have heard the anchors if they had knocked against the ship. I have known an instance of anchors knocking against the ship after they had been catted. I have known it more than once. The effect produced was nothing to speak, that is to say it did no damage, but the sound was very perceptible; it made a noise as of grating against the side. In two or three cases that I knew there was no damage done, the anchor merely touched the bows and glanced off again. The pea of the anchor touched the bows, the point of it, touched it. Ships when they stand out for the coast reach the depth of about 15 or 16 fathoms, in the fine season and in the S.W. monsoons stand in from 20 to 22 fathoms. In the N.E. monsoons I have left a ship more than once just before she began to stand down the Coast, they had been in from 7 to 8 fathoms. I have left a ship more than once in the S.W. monsoons just before they began to stand round the Coast, when they have been in from 7½ to 8 fathoms. I told the Captain to stand a little further on to the southward and then tack and stand to the northward. I had nothing to do with the ship after I left the ship.

Re-examined by the Court,—The reason why I told the mate that there was not time to cat anchor on the second time of weighing on the second day, was because I wanted the men to get the ropes clear for tacking ship as I was getting too close over to the Westward.

The Court adjourned at half-past four o'clock until 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon next.

LAW.

THE HIGH COURT.

Matter for hearing before a single Judge under the Civil Procedure Act.

FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF ISSUE.

Madowjee Hurjee *vs.* Dinshaw Ardaseer.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of Narron Dewa, deceased—Goonerbai widow *vs.* Manbaee Nursey Lilla.

PLEA SIDE LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.

46 Doe on the demise of Virabhoocan Hurrybhoy *vs.* Roe afterwards Narrayen Ragoba.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

COCHIN, 6*th September* 1862.

THE chief topic of conversation at present here is the probable fate of Vypin. You may perhaps recollect my alluding in a former letter to the despatch of an "address" by the inhabitants of that place to the Government in reference to the encroachments of the sea on that coast. The Memorial has not been wholly unsuccessful. In the "order" recorded thereon the Government, I observe, states "that the necessity of adopting remedial measures for arresting the encroachments of the sea at the Vypin point has already been brought to the notice of Government by the District Engineer, and that they are now awaiting a report promised by that officer on the result of his personal observations after the close of the S. W. monsoon." So far good. But it is to be regretted that while the Government is awaiting the "promised report" the process of destruction is assuming a fatal rapidity. There is no doubt, that if something is not done, and that speedily too Vypin will soon be among the things that were.

I think I have not told you of the abolition of the Tobacco Monopoly in the Cochin State. Noticing the event in his last issue the *Courier* remarks that "it has been attended with the happiest results." The system of Licenses and Duty which has been substituted for the late Monopoly, has been productive of immense good while it has put an end to smuggling and its melancholy results, it has compensated in a high degree for the loss of revenue which the abolition of the Monopoly had entailed. The credit of this measure is wholly due to the present enlightened Dewan of Cochin.

In a Bombay paper I find what is intended to be an elaborate eulogy of Mr. Maltby, the late British Resident of Travancore and Cochin, but unfortunately the whole production is a mere tissue of misstatements. First and foremost amongst these is the assertion that the Cochin Government contemplates constructing Steam-boats to ply between Trichoor and Cochin, which is groundless, for I know for a fact that the matter reported upon is confined to the fertile imagination of the writer.

The monsoon this year does not seem to have a termination. There is rain in abundance yet and there is no knowing when Pluvius is to bid adieu to us.

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MITTUNKOTE, 10*th Sept.*

YOUR readers are probably aware that this place has been selected as the terminus of the line of steamers established by the Punjaub Government to ply on the Upper Indus. It is situated near the conference of the Indus and Punjaub, which last river is the aggregation of the five rivers of the Punjaub, namely, the Jhelum, Chenaub, Ravee, Beas and Sutlej. The Beas now runs into the Sutlej above Ferozepore. But until about 100 years ago it ran in at a point not far from Moultan. At that time there was a great flood in the Sutlej caused by part of a mountain having fallen into its bed up in the hills, and when the dam thus formed burst, the waters of the Sutlej broke through their former channel and joined those of the Beas, and the two then took a new course altogether.

Although this letter is dated from Mittunkote there is in reality now no such place, the town having been completely swept away this season by the inundation which has been unusually high this year. The town was a place of some antiquity, and the great mosque built about 100 years ago contained the tomb of a celebrated saint held in great veneration in these parts. The mosque stood until half undermined by the water when one half fell away, the fracture taking place through the centre of the dome. The bones of the saint were got out with difficulty as the masonry which surrounded the grave was so firm that it was difficult to make any impression upon it.

Only one of the Punjaub Government steamers is at present in Mittunkote. It brought down cotton from Dera Ismael Khan, and there is every reason to believe that large quantities would have continued to be sent, but for the circumstance of the railway boats from Moultan having recently raised their rates for cotton five or six fold, in consequence of which the shippers on the Upper Indus have reverted to the use of native boats. This great rise in the freights by the railway boats is, however, quite unauthorized, as those boats in common with the railways themselves are under the terms of the guarantee bound to run at the rates fixed by Government, and are not authorized in either case to shift their rates day by day as may please their fancy or convenience. The railway people, however, do not appear to be very particular about keeping within their powers, and this spirit entails the necessity of corresponding vigilance on the part of those who are appointed to look after them.

POONA.

THE POONA YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The fourth meeting of this Association was held at 8 P.M. on Monday the 15th instant, in the quadrangle of the Poona College, when Mr. Krishn Shastree Chiploonkur, Reviser to the Duxna Prize Committee, read a paper in Mahrathi on the important, and at present, peculiarly interesting question whether it is, or it is not, for the lasting advantage of the people, that Government should interfere in the regulation of the grain market, especially in times of scarcity like the present. The importance of the subject, the known ability of the lecturer to deal with questions of political economy, and the circumstance of the lecture being in the vernacular, drew one of the largest audiences seen at these College meetings. Not only were the large open square in the centre, the spacious verandahs on the sides, and the windows of the second story opening into the quadrangle filled to overflowing, but many who could not find room inside were standing on the road opposite the College gate merely to hear what was going on. The interest felt was evidenced by the close attention with which the lecture was listened to by such a promiscuous audience, and by the remarkable order preserved throughout.

The question of the propriety or otherwise of the interference of Government with the freedom of trade is one of the most abstruse with which political economy has to deal; and difficult as is consequently the task at any time of convincing a popular assembly that it would ultimately prove a misfortune to be sorely deplored, were Government to arbitrarily determine the prices at which grain should be sold, the difficulty is much enhanced at a time like the present, when people are actually suffering from the evils of scarcity, and when the state of their feelings precludes their considering calmly, or receiving with favor, any proposition, which, however, incontrovertible in argument, is felt as a bar to present immediate relief. Mr. Krishn Shastree's lecture, however, appears to be eminently calculated to place the subject in a clear light before those willing to study it. It is nicely printed, and gives pleasant reading for half an hour. Mr. Krishn Shastree has adopted a dialogue form, which has enabled him to give the popular views in the expressive language used by the people, and to make the exposition more lively than it would otherwise have been. The paper, which is printed in type, fills nearly 20 pages octavo, and within this brief compass, gives a short, but clear, exposition of the general laws that determine prices,—describes the popular feeling on the subject,—notices the different theories urged by the people to mitigate the present distress,—traces the manifold evil consequences that would arise were Government to rush in and put forth its authority to arbitrarily regulate the prices—exposes the folly of the common belief that Government withholds its interference because the evils of scarcity affect only the natives, for whom the Government, as an alien race, has naturally no sympathy—animadverts with just severity on the conduct of the by no means limited class of those who set themselves up as the friend of the poor, by making speeches denouncing Government, drawing out petitions, and doing any other thing which does not take a farthing from their pockets, and concludes with very eloquent advice to the rich and the benevolent that the only thing they can now do to allay the general distress, is to widely open their purse-strings, and to give, with a liberal hand, out of that abundance with which they have been blessed by a bountiful Providence.

After the lecture, a spirited discussion took place, in which several persons, not members of the Association, took part; and had time permitted, and had there been no apprehension of rain, the discussion would have gone on for hours, such intense interest was felt by the whole of the audience. The Association contemplate to hold one or two special meetings for the discussion of this subject.

We would suggest that copies of the lecture be distributed by the Government throughout their Schools and Kutcharies. The popular misconceptions on this subject are so gross, that it would not be unbecoming in Government to seek to correct them, as they effectually will be, by a perusal of Mr. Krishn Shastree's entertaining and instructive discourse.

We congratulate the Association that their labors are so usefully directed, and that their meetings are calculated to benefit not only the young men attending our Schools and Colleges, but the whole of the native community of this populous city.—*Deccan Herald, Sept.* 19.

MADRAS.

WE hear that His Excellency the Governor has come under the operation of Mofussil thieves, having been relieved of sixty Rupees in cash and a favourite gun. It is not impossible the latter may have been taken with the political motive of inducing His Excellency to devote more of his time to business and less to the Elk and I bex. We do not learn whether this body of marauders is the same who appropriated the habiliments of the Private Secretary some months ago, but as the light fingered gentry of the Mofussil are evidently on the look out for royal game, we should advise the Military Secretary to keep his revolver loaded and his valuables in the safe, as he will be sure to receive a visit ere long. The Hills and their approaches are becoming famous, and when the Chinese convicts arrive, whom Major Mann, the Resident Councillor of Prince of Wales Island, so obligingly proposes to send to Madras for the purpose of employment in the experimental Gardens on the Neilgherries, we shall have a very pretty field of practise opened out for the Mofussil Police. The proposal appears to have pleased the Government of India who authorize the Governor of the Straits to send us the Chinamen "unless there should be any strong objection." As a matter of course the Madras Government have *referred* the matter to the Commissioner of Police and the Inspector General of Jails. One would think we had jail birds enough already without importing Chinamen; notoriously the most villainous and disgusting of criminals. If we can afford to part annually with thousands of cooly emigrants, it does not appear what we want with Chinese thieves to replace them. The Resident Councillor is extremely thoughtful of our interests, but we hope the Government will not lay themselves under so great an obligation to him as the gift of all these rogues and brigands would necessarily involve. We trust they will also think of the Hill going public, and for *their* sakes decline the generous offer.

We expect to have to report in a day or two that the skill and industry of the Mofussil Police have recovered the rupees and the fowling piece of His Excellency, which we hope will then be kept in a place of greater security for the future.—*Times, Sept.* 16.

SIND.

THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.—We are informed that Mr. Henry Ryland, Assistant Superintendent Commissioner's Office, has been appointed 3rd Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Kurrachee, in succession to Syud Ameenoodeen, deceased.—*Our Paper, Sept*, 16.

A FLIGHT OF LOCUSTS.—Our Kotree correspondent, whose letter will be found elsewhere, stated that Kotree was overshadowed with a cloud of locusts last Thursday. A similar occurrence took place here last Sunday between two and three o'clock. What appeared to be a thick dust-storm approached the Station from the north-east, and when it had come sufficiently near it was found that the clouds which obscured the horizon consisted of myriads of locusts flying towards the sea. They passed over the houses in a dense mass of some 8 miles in length, preceded by flocks of kites busily feasting upon them, and they left behind anything but a pleasant odour in the air. A dust-storm followed in the wake of the locusts, and rendered the rest of the day very sultry. It may be interesting to the general reader to know that during this flight of locusts and the storm which followed the thermometer rose from 84 to 98 degrees, and within half an hour returned to 86 degrees. The barometer was very slightly affected.—*Id.*

INDIAN PRESS.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY.

(*From the Oudh Gazette, Sept.* 13.)

WE have given this periodical a careful and considered perusal, and now proceed (though rather late in the day) to review it succinctly. The Miscellany, we are glad to see, is favorably received and noticed by almost all Indian journals; and, to judge from the number before us, it is in every way worthy of public support. The contents present not only a greater variety of reading than the earlier numbers have done, but most of the articles are the productions of careful thought and study, and it is evident that Messrs Chesson and Woodhall spare no effort or expense to procure for their publication contributions from most Indian *literateurs.* Some of the papers are on topics which at present occupy much public attention. These are on *The Cotton Supply, Morals in the Punjab, The Volunteer Movement* and on the *Administration of British India.* All are very ably and racily written; the writers being well acquainted with the subjects they treat on so fluently. To judge from the subject-matter of several articles, and nucleus of the Miscellany's editorial staff must have its headquarters in the Punjab. We wish we could, although we cannot without impunity do so, speak as highly of the poetical, as we can of the prose productions. In the first page we have some piteous whines on *Regret, Resignation,* and *Presentiment.* In the concluding verse, of the latter, we are made acquainted with the author's fears. He tells us.—

> " It is that I can never hear
> The soft sweet tones of Beauty near,
> But therewith mingles to mine ear
> A murmur of decay!
> The while from some high-sphered star,
> Thro' you blue mysteries afar,
> A voice, than more earthly voices are,
> More deep, cries—" Come away."

The *Corpora Quadrigemina,* has now attained a very interesting stage of its well-constructed plot, and we can with safety say, that hitherto it has had no rival in being the best story founded upon that exhaustless theme—the Indian campaign.

Amongst other pleasant light reading, the "Letters on Amateur Acting," are about the most amusing, and can hardly fail to be instructive to amateur companies. Captain Buskin, a veteran theatricalist, advising a nephew, a rising young Garrick, on stage-gear, and how to dress for the boards, says,—"Before you were born, my boy, I remember O. Smith (called O. Smith, because he was the original Obi, or Three Fingered Jack,) playing a drunken man, and entering with straws sticking in his matted hair, to intimate he had been sleeping as a vagrant outcast in a barn, or some other vile den frequented only by those who have 'the key of the street.' Of course, any one can stick straw in his hair—that is not difficult; but the thought of carrying out the idea 'outcast' by the use of a bit of stubble, is not so easy, and only a throughtful actor, who brought everything to bear on his part, would have imagined it."

Nir gis, a new story appears somewhat mythical at present. According as we approach the *denouement,* no doubt, it will be found interesting, especially as it is, a local tale.

The 'Passing Cloud, or The Artist's Wife,' is the first act of a by no means bad attempt at a comedietta. Some portions of the dialogues are sprightly, and savour of a true dramatic tone.

The 'Doomed House' is beginning to get entertaining and seems to be approaching an exciting climax. But the tale lacks considerably the clear, smooth, flowing style of the *Corpora Quadrigemina.* However, it promises well.

Lieutenant E. Chappel's lecture on *The Poetry and Literature of Ancient Greece,* is, perhaps, as a literary paper the most brilliantly written in the number. The style is very clear, luminous and racy.

There are one or two other papers, less important, though scarcely less entertaining than the above, to notice which our space will not admit. In conclusion, we need only say, that the Miscellany most worthily merits every support that the public can and will, we hope, not refuse to accord to it.

NATIVE SUPERSTITIONS.

(*From the Madras Times, Sept.* 12.)

WE touched a few days ago on the subject of Native superstitions, properly so called, that is on the belief of natives in Witch-craft, Ghosts, and so forth. We expressed our belief that few Europeans take the trouble to think seriously on the matter, and that those who do so, find a difficulty in realizing to themselves the extent to which such belief affects the happiness of the people. These superstitions have so long ceased to have any power in England, that we seldom remember of them but with contempt, and when a native of this country complains that he has been bewitched by a certain person, we are apt to sympathize altogether with the accused, and not at all with the accuser, for the object of the complaint seems to be to bring down on the former a very real punishment for an offence which is to us altogether imaginary. It would be well, however, to bear in mind, that though such complaints must always appear absurd, to *us* they are by no means so to the complainants, who are firmly persuaded of their truth, and who consequently look on the refusal of the European to receive such statements as a denial of justice.

Their doing so is of course no reason for altering our rule of conduct, but it appears a good one for endeavouring to remove and weaken these superstitions by all available means, and in this service we should think much more can be done by the educated natives, than by any European influence whatsoever. Our native readers will of course understand that we speak of superstitions only, not of their religion, but of those ignorant fancies which are found at one time or other in all lands; and which some two hundred years ago obtained in England not less than in other European countries. They were finally overcome by the efforts of the wiser and better educated among us, who were for many years considered by the bulk of the nation as no better than atheists, because they denied the power of an old woman to fly through the air on a broomstick, or spoil all the butter in the neighbouring churns by drawing a figure on the ground with the point of her walking stick. It is by the efforts of such men that similar superstitions must be overcome in this country, and we beg to draw the attention of our native readers to the fact.

The existence of the evil will, we believe, be admitted on all hands. No one can have resided for any time in this country without having had occasion to remark the extent to which the natives of it are slaves to superstitious fear, but we do not think that either Anglo-Indians or educated natives appreciate the evil in its true dimensions, or look on it as a remarkable evil, the remedy for which they, and they alone can supply.

With regard to the manner in which these superstitions affect the British Government, we do not doubt that many of our military renders are aware that the efficiency of our native troops has been more than once shaken by ignorant superstitions, entirely unconnected with the religion of the men. In the first Burmese War, the Bengal sepoys when marched across the Assam frontier said, openly, that they expected no success for that the land was known to be the residence of enchanters, and the result of the campaign proved the folly of taking men into action who already felt themselves beaten by supernatural influence. Something of the same feeling was shown, we have understood, by the Madras native troops on the various occasions when they were called out against the Moplahs on the Western Coast. These people were believed to possess charms which made them invincible, and superstition was too much for discipline.

As to the effect on the natives themselves, we can fancy it resembling in some measure the feeling that must have been caused by living in an Italian town in the good old times when every such community contained a set of professional bravos, ready at any time, for hire, to murder any one. As no one can live so inoffensively as to have no enemies, every citizen must have felt that he existed in an atmosphere of stilettoes, one of which might seach him at any moment, from any direction. Something similar must be the feeling of every member of a native society who believes that at any moment some open or secret enemy may be purchasing from a magician the means of causing him to perish of some unknown disease. It is not necessary to remark that such belief tends to mark its own fulfilment, and that their are many instances of people having pined away in the belief that they were bewitched.

We bring these superstitions more particularly to the notice of the educated natives, for the following reasons. It is very apparent that there is a very decided difference of opinion between these gentlemen and the European community as to what constitutes good government. The European is all for progress and improvement, the Hindoo, or at least some of those who speak in his name, are for progress so far as it tends to improve the position of the Hindoo, but such progress is not in any manner to affect Hindooism. The better castes, that is, are to obtain a larger share of political power from the Englishman, but they are in no way to be called on to give up any of the peculiar privileges which they now enjoy over their countrymen under the caste system. Whether it is desirable or possible that they should do this, it is not at present our purpose to enquire, we should, in fact, at all times prefer suggesting the question for their own consideration, to dealing with it ourselves; but, pending such consideration, the subject of this article presents a field on which the educated Hindoo can meet the European on equal terms, and show himself possessed of those qualities which enable men to discharge political duties with effect, and which therefore entitle the possessor to an increased share of political power. Amongst the failings which disqualify for political privileges, are superstition, and preference of class interests to those of the community. The more the Hindoos show themselves superior to those two failings, the better claim they will have on the sympathies of Englishmen in any endeavour they may make to improve their own political position.

SUBSIDISING RAILWAY COMPANIES.

(*From the Bengal Hurkaru, September* 10.)

WE are glad to perceive from the Governor General's Minute on Public Works, that there is every probability of the system of subsidising Railway Companies being adopted, and we hope to see it carried out to the fullest possible extent. It has long been conceded that the only way to get railways cheaply and quickly made is to pay a fixed subsidy per mile for line opened for traffic, and the reason is obvious, because, a certain fixed return is known to be available upon the work being completed, and this acts as a stimulus to those interested, to expedite the completion by every possible means. We feel satisfied, and are borne out in our conviction, by the opinions of those thoroughly versed in these matters that the lines of railway now existing or in course of construction would be trebled in number within a comparatively short period if the system advocated in this Minute were adopted. In addition to a vast saving in time, as compared with the slow progress now made, the public would derive the benefit which always arises from competition, namely, ensuring the best work at a minimum cost. Another very important suggestion is made, having reference to retrenching the annual charge for Establishments and the great importance of it cannot be overlooked. We propose to refer shortly to a principal cause of this, and will offer some suggestions calculated to remedy it. It would appear that under the existing system when any new work is projected, such, for instance, as the public offices at Allahabad, one of the first steps taken is to nominate an Executive Engineer, together with a suitable establishment, costing on an average over a thousand rupees a month. This is a preliminary step in the matter, and it is not unfrequently the case that many months are occupied in reference and communications addressed from one department to another, and from one official to another, bearing more or less upon the point at issue. If we are correctly informed, four or five years has been wasted in this manner in the case of the Public offices at Allahabad. Papers have to be sent through half a score of offices, and the delay occurring at each one, is something incredible. Now, presuming that all preliminaries have been finally arranged, the plans and detailed estimates have then to be made out, and are in their turn submitted to a similar process, and this having been accomplished, it then becomes necessary to get them finally sanctioned, and this ordinarly takes six months. It is very often the case that the final sanction is given at a time of the year wholly unsuited for the preparation of the materials required, and thus a still further delay of months is rendered unavoidable. It will be seen from these few details that a year or two is lost before any real progress is made, but during all this time how long is the Executive Engineer actually employed? Why probably not more than two or three months. The consequence of all this is that the public are called upon to pay three times the amount really necessary. We believe that this evil may be to a very great extent avoided by placing each superintending, or Chief Engineers office, upon a similar footing to that occupied by the leading civil Engineers in England. When it is proposed to construct any important Public Work, it is invariably the custom, we believe, for the department requiring it, to make an application to the Chief Engineer, and that officer supplies all plans, and specifications necessary through his own office establishment. No Executive Engineer is specially appointed for the occasion, but the ordinary establishment performs the work. On its completion the Chief Engineer sends in his bill for professional advice to the department which employed him, and after the contract for the work has been duly accepted, then an Executive Engineer is usually sent to superintend it, and an addition of say ten per cent. usually covers this charge. As soon as completed, the officer and the establishment are at once removed to some other work, or if none offers, they are transferred again to the head office. By adopting this practice in India it strikes us that the cost of establishments, which at present is something exorbitant, might be very much reduced, whilst at the same time greater efficiency would be attained throughout the entire department. We have reason to believe that the Government are fully determined upon curtailing useless expenditure, and the practical suggestions contained in this Minute of the Viceroy are eminently calculated to do this without in any way detracting from the efficiency of the service.

DUBOIS' WORK ON INDIA.

(*From the Madras Times.*)

WE congratulate the public on the re-issue of Dubois' work on India.* No mean credit is due to the publisher for the enterprise and spirit evinced in an undertaking of considerable risk. The present edition is no mere reprint, but a revision of the work with notes, by a gentleman well qualified to render to literature a service of this kind. The *getting up* of the volume is everything the reader can desire. Dubois' book is comparatively unknown; yet few works of the kind have so good a title to popularity. Sir James Macintosh pronounced it "the most comprehensive and minute account extant, in any European language, of the manners of the Hindus." The facts described are dressed out in a lively and graphic manner; and the translation before us has not allowed these qualities to escape, while it carries at the same time the more important merit of fidelity. The authors who have written on India may be divided into linguists, philosophers, and travellers. Dubois may claim to stand in either class, for he was a scholar, a thinker, and a man of the world; and this versatility of accomplishment gives a peculiar charm to the author's style. He collected his materials from observation, rather than from books. You must not apply to Dubois for the solution of difficulties in comparative grammar, nor expect a very profound philosopher to underlie his speculations on the Hindu religion. There is not much subtlety in his suggestion, nor deep research in his investigations! and yet he holds as distinct a place in Oriental literature as Colebrooke or Wilson. He lived among the people he describes, and in that character which, of all others, enables a man to penetrate society most readily and completely. It is this fact which gives its chief value to the authority of Dubois as a painter of Hindu manners. He was a Missionary, and conformed so agreeably to the prejudices of the natives that he made his way into the inner circles of Hindu life; and was received by the people with a familiarity rarely indeed accorded in this country to the foreigner. And then, his curiosity was insatiable; nothing escaped him, and everything was dotted down. Hence the vast store of his facts, and the wonderful minuteness of his descriptions. A man may carry this book with him through Southern India and by its assistance he may read almost every native custom that falls in his way. To him who wishes to study the Hindus as they are, a people difficult to approach and almost impossible to know, we cannot recommend a safer guide than Dubois. If the chief excellence of his work lies not in its philosophy and scholarship, he has enriched his observations with both: for there is no want of learning in the volume; but he carries it in his hand like a lamp, not on his shoulders as a burden. It is not easy to over-estimate the value of a book like this, or the publication of it at the present time. The people of England and India are drawn closely together, just now, by a common government; and the civil privileges of the old country are landing on the shores of the new. We are planting upon native soil the institutions of freedom, a task as difficult as the design itself is noble. Freedom is not a gift to be enjoyed as soon as it is inherited; recently and suddenly possessed by a people, they cannot at once understand and use it; and unless the Government administer its rights with discretion, it may easily run into licentiousness and take the worst forms of tyranny. If our Rulers would make as few mistakes, and find as few impediments, as possible, in carrying out a liberal policy in India, let Government servants *know the people;* which is a very different thing indeed from passing successfully in one or two of the vernaculars. A man may master all the tongues of the East, and be as ignorant of the native character, as the antiquarian who is spelling out Assyrian tablets, is of the Assyrians themselves. Let young men who aspire to eminence in the Indian service look at the people with their own eyes, and, until their sight has attained sufficient experience to be relied on, let them put on the spectacles of Dubois, or borrow the aid of similar authors. The natives are studying us and our laws; they read and translate our books, treasure up our professions, and "it shall go hard but they will better the instruction." Our duty is plainly and forcibly inferred; we must diligently acquire whatever may be known of the religion, customs, and habits of the Hindus; and a more copious or trustworthy source of instruction on these subjects than the work of Dubois is not to be found. "I am of opinion," said Lord William Bentinck, "that in a political point of view, the information which the work of the Abbe Dubois has to impart, might be of the greatest benefit in aiding the servants of the Government in conducting themselves more in unison with the customs and prejudices of the natives." The Missionary will of course find this work an invaluable companion. He may not accept all the opinions of the author; he will not meet with all he wants; but he will prize the book as a *Thesaurus* of facts, with which it will be his duty to become familiar. In assailing the follies and errors of superstition, he may now and then take an arrow from the quiver of Dubois; and if his arm be strong enough do good service with it in the cause of truth. He will find here materials for argument, for satire, for expostulation, and for persuasion. The general student may very pleasantly add to his knowledge of human nature by reading this work. There are some curious problems in it, not drily or formally stated, but suggested to the reader as he follows the author through his descriptions of a most singular race of people. He will perceive that many of the native errors at which we are disposed to laugh, are simply, our own follies in another dress; and that several of the doctrines which are called philosophy in the West, and are applauded discoveries in the universities of Europe, have been stolen from the immemorial fictions of the East. But whatever motive brings the reader to the book there are pleasant pages for him, and few will lay down the work without profit and thanks.

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* A description of the character, manners and customs of the people of India and of their Institution, religious and civil by the Abbe, J. A. Dubois, Missonary in the Mysore: Second Edition, with notes, corrections and additions by Rev. G. U. Pope, Head Master of the Ootacamund Grammer School and Fellow of the Madras University. Translated from the French Manuscript: Madras J. Higginbotham, Mount Road, Law Bookseller and Publisher, 1862.

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Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

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